The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 142. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1877. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Attempted Bribery by Nicholl's Legislature.

Pinchback Resists an Attempt to Search His House for Absent Senators.

EVERYTHING QUIET AT THE STATE HOUSE.

The Situation Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—10 A. M.—There is no change in the situation since yesterday so far as known. The weather is wet and exceedingly disagreeable. Both parties are awaiting advices from Washington before taking any further action.

The Republican Senate is still without a quorum. Four Senators who have been absent at an early hour this morning asked for and were granted an interview with Gov. Packard, the result of which is not known.

On the Qui Vive.

The State House police are on the *qui vive* armed with rifles, and the outlook there betokens some new movement.

Gov. Packard received a number of telegrams from Washington last night, but beyond the statement that they are encouraging he declines giving their purport. He is evidently more hopeful than yesterday of recognition by the national authorities.

12:50 P. M.—One more member of the Republican House, E. Stopinol, of Bernard, has just been sworn in as a member of the Democratic House.

The Fight for Senator.

The Democratic Legislature had another ballot for United States Senator, without choice.

1:45 P. M.—The Republican Legislature had another ballot for United States Senator, resulting: Pinchback, 29; Antoine, 22; Beattie, 12; Lewis, 11; the remainder scattering.

Democratic Bribery.

In the House, DeLacy, of Rapides, stated in a speech that he had been offered $10,000 to go with the Democrats. A resolution was introduced and referred declaring vacant the seats of Barrett and Kennedy, who had gone over to the Democrats.

Four Senators Bidting in Pinchback's House.

This afternoon Gen. Badger, of Gov. Packard's militia, with a body of men, visited the residence of Mr. Pinchback, and demanded admission in the name of the Senate in search of four Senators believed to be concealed there. Pinchback said he did not recognize any such authority for invading his premises, and if he attempted to force an entrance he would do so at his own peril, and refusing to say whether the Senators were there or not, Gen. Badger left a letter, intimating that he would return with a large force, and Pinchback, it is said, then invoked the aid of Nicholls' police, who are on duty in the neighborhood.

The Superior Civil Court.

Deputy Sheriff Walsh, with a posse of twenty men, took possession of the Superior Civil Court this afternoon, on an order from the Fifth District Court enjoining the Sheriff from recognizing that court, which is the one recently abolished by the Republican Legislature.

Everything is quiet at the State House to-night. The metropolitans are still on the alert there, under command of Captain J. H. Lawlor, who was the last one to surrender in the riot of September, 1874.

THE WEATHER PROSPECT.

The Sensitive Mercury Climbing Downwards, and More Sleighing Promised.

CHICAGO, January 12.—The sleighing in this section, which has been continuous since Thanksgiving Day, has been considerably improved within the last thirty-six hours, during which time snow has been falling without cessation, about eight inches in all having fallen in Chicago. In the country the fall has been even heavier. Trains are greatly delayed on some of the railroads, but none are laid off entirely. The weather is cold, and the sleighing promises to continue indefinitely.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., January 12.—The thermometer at 10 o'clock this morning was twenty degrees below zero, a change of fifty degrees in ten hours.

Reports from Other Points Yesterday.

Brownsville, Pa.—Rainy.
Oil City—Light rain and snow.
Brownsville—Cloudy.
Greensboro—Cloudy.
Evansville, Ind.—Signs of more snow and colder weather.
Cairo—Rain; mercury 28 and falling.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1877.

The Electoral Vote.

The committees of the two Houses of Congress on counting the electoral vote held their first joint meeting this afternoon, when the Senate committee presented a plan of accommodation. The House committee desired time for consideration, and there will be another meeting to-morrow. Members of the committee say they are bound to secrecy as yet.

An Inquiry Answered.

The President to-day sent a message to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution respecting the expenditures of certain moneys appropriated at the last session in the River and Harbor bill, and enclosing a report from the Secretary of War on the subject. The Secretary in substance states that the President ordered the Chief of Engineers to expend only so much as was necessary to keep up the works in hand, and that accordingly no new works were commenced, and only $2,237,000 were spent of the $5,000,000 appropriated. He did this at his own discretion, influenced by the condition of the Treasury.

The Plot Against Whitthorne.

John A. McDevitt, of the police force, was examined to-night. He testified that he conversed with Major Richards and Murtagh in relation to the manner in which Representative Whitthorne was to be decoyed into a house of bad repute, and Murtagh directed Major Richards to furnish witness with all the money necessary for carrying out the plot against Whitthorne.

THE BENNETT SENSATION.

A Rumor that Bennett and Miss Hay are Married and Have Sailed for Europe.

NEW YORK, January 12.—A special from Philadelphia notes a rumor there yesterday that Mr. Bennett and Miss May had married and sailed from that city for Europe. A gentleman whose appearance was like that of Mr. Bennett went hastily on board the steamer Illinois just before its departure, with a lady closely veiled, and both went immediately to their state rooms, avoiding all observation. Mr. Bennett's name, however, did not appear on the passenger list.

The Grand Jury have had Mr. Bennett's lawyer and Mr. Oelrich before them, but learned nothing. Several friends of the duelist have left the city for fear of arrest.

The Story Spoiled.

NEW YORK, January 12.—*The Graphic's* Philadelphia special says the tall gentleman who left for Europe by the steamship Illinois yesterday was J. H. Cundell, member of the British Centennial Commission, and not Mr. Bennett.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Resolutions on the Presidential Question.

Pittsburgh - Memorial for the Improvement of the Ohio River.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, Mr. Newmyer in the chair.

Bills Reported Favorably.

A supplement to the act relating to husband and wife, parents and children, providing for the support of the wife in case of desertion.

An act relating to the execution of trusts by corporations.

The Seventh Day Baptist bill.

An act relating to marriage licenses.

Authorizing the appointment of women as prison inspectors.

An act relating to coroners and others holding inquests.

The mechanics lien bill was reported negatively.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. CLARK, authorizing courts to decree private sales of real estate in certain cases.

By Mr. STONE, a supplement to the act authorizing the appointment of court stenographers.

By Mr. JONES, to regulate and make uniform the reports of inspectors of penitentiaries and prisons.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, an act to prevent the abuse of live stock whilst in transit.

Also the Senate bill of last session relating to the health and safety of bituminous coal miners.

By Mr. GAZZAM, authorizing the United States to take property for the improvement of the Monongahela and other rivers.

The National Difficulty.

Mr. LAWRENCE submitted a lengthy preamble and resolutions in reference to the national difficulty. The resolutions contain a marked declaration that neither branch of Congress possessed the power to throw out the votes for President of the United States that had been legally certified and received by the President of the Senate.

The resolutions were debated and finally passed by a strict party vote—yeas 28, nays 15.

Mr. ERMENTROUT submitted a lengthy preamble and resolutions from a Democratic standpoint. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Nomination Confirmed.

Charles H. Rush was confirmed as Superintendent of that portion of the Cumberland road in Fayette and Somerset counties.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

House Rules.

Mr. HALL, from the committee to revise the rules for the government of the House, submitted a report, which was read and laid over to be printed.

A number of petitions, remonstrances, etc., were presented and properly referred.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. LONG, an act granting the consent of the State to the acquisition of lands by the United States to erect dams on the Ohio river.

Also a memorial from the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce for the improvement of the Ohio river.

Also an act relative to the division of and formation of new boroughs in the Commonwealth.

Also an act to make legal and valid all bonds issued by cities other than those of the first and second class.

By Mr. MITCHELL, an act to change the time of organizing school boards in cities of the second class.

By Mr. EDGE, an act to make an appropriation to continue the State geological survey.

By Mr. HUHN, an act to regulate charges and fees of port wardens and harbor masters in the Commonwealth.

By Mr. HALL, an act relieving the telegraph companies of this State from all liability in retaining telegraphic dispatches.

By Mr. BALLATT, an act for better defining the powers of Commissioners of public highways in the Commonwealth.

Retrenchment.

Mr. SHERWOOD (Democrat) submitted a preamble and resolution, which, after reciting that the necessity created by the war for an increase in the number of civil offices no longer existed, instructed the committee to report a bill to reduce the number and salaries of officials in all departments of the Government to the very lowest number sufficient to carry on the business of the Government. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform by a vote of 119 yeas to 56 nays.

Geological Report.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced, who presented a communication from the Governor, transmitting the annual report of the State Geological Commission.

On motion of Mr. NISSLEY, so much of the message of the Governor relative to fisheries in the Commonwealth was referred to a special committee of seven members.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of the House held a caucus this afternoon. Mr. Zarn presided. A resolution was unanimously adopted that no member offer any resolution in the House that would bring up a political discussion without submitting the same beforehand to a general caucus. The action of the Republicans in the Senate this afternoon was severely criticised and a committee of five members was appointed to draw up a preamble and resolutions on the Presidential muddle, and submit the same to the House on Monday night.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Bismarck's Desires.

LONDON, January 12.—The Pall Mall *Gazette*, in a leader on the conference, expressed a belief that Germany's action is the best indication of Bismarck's desire to see Russia at war and the Russian Empire shaken or destroyed.

Turkish Prohibition.

The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from the British ambassador at Constantinople, announcing that the export of grain and cattle has been prohibited from the villages of the Danube, and the export of grain prohibited from the ports of Trebizond, Samsun and Keraseun.

A Roumanian Demand.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 12.—A note has been presented to Safvet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, from the Roumanian Government, demanding that Turkey recognize that Roumania forms no integral portion of the Ottoman Empire.

Two Steamers Sunk.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—In breaking the ice gorge here this morning the new steamer Calumet, valued at twenty-four thousand dollars, was sunk, and will probably prove a total loss. She was insured for seventeen thousand dollars. She had a cargo for New Orleans, some three hundred tons, the greater part of which will be saved. The ice in the river started again about midnight, but soon gorged again. The steamer Andes was sunk. The weather has turned colder, and if this continues, no further movement of the ice is expected. The Andes was valued at $24,000; no insurance.

The Recent Storm on the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Three Claddagh fishermen, blown off the coast of Galway, Ireland, in the terrible Atlantic gales, arrived here yesterday, having been rescued from their open smack on the sixth night out, and after terrible sufferings. The names of the men rescued are Nicholas Moran, his father, Patrick Moran, and Nicholas Smith. John Moran, aged 96, and a brother of Patrick, was washed overboard and drowned.

A dispatch from Gloucester, Mass., says ten schooners of the fishing fleet are missing, and are doubtless lost, and that the crews of them have probably perished. The schooners carry an average of ten men each.

Another Bank Officer's Trouble.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 12.—Alex. Barton, cashier of the National Bank of Fishkill, is charged with a deficiency of from $20,000 to $60,000. Barton says he sold bonds left at the bank for safe keeping to pay overdrafts, but declines to give the names of the persons making the overdrafts. No money has been paid out by the bank to-day, and no business will be transacted until the result of the examination of the accounts has been reached.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1877.

SENATE.

The Presidential Difficulties.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a petition of persons representing the financial, commercial, manufacturing, and business interests of Newark, N. J., asking that in counting the electoral vote, all party considerations be laid aside, and pure, unselfish patriotism guide the action of Congress.

The petition was read, and after a brief speech by Mr. Frelinghuysen, referred to the special committee of seven Senators appointed to consider the Presidential difficulties.

Mr. BOOTH called up the resolution submitted by him on Monday last in regard to counting the electoral vote, and spoke at length in favor thereof.

The Statutes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Booth's remarks consideration was resumed of the bill to perfect the revision of the statutes of the United States.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment setting forth in detail the fees to be allowed to weighers and gaugers, and explained that it was for the purpose of making the Revised Statutes agree with the law as originally passed.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. THURMAN submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision of the Laws to inquire into the propriety of providing for the publication of the new edition of the Revised Statutes as corrected, and to include the laws passed since 1873; also the articles of confederation and the constitution of the United States. Agreed to.

River Improvements.

Mr. PADDOCK introduced a bill to authorize the removal of obstructions in the channel of the Missouri river, and to repair and protect the levees at Omaha, Plattsmouth and Brownsville, Neb., Sioux City and Council Bluffs, Iowa. Referred. It authorizes the Secretary of War to expend $75,000 in removing sand bars and other obstructions in the channel of the Missouri river between Brownsville, Neb., and Sioux City, Ia., and $50,000 to repair and protect the levees at Omaha, Plattsmouth and Brownsville, Neb., Sioux City and Council Bluffs, Ia.

Stoves in Railway Cars.

Mr. CHAFFEE introduced a bill to abolish the use of stoves for heating passenger railroad cars. Referred.

Pacific Railway Bonds.

Mr. JORDON introduced a bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Western Pacific Railroad Company and Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, under the act of July 1, 1863, and acts amendatory thereof for the settlement of the claims of the Government in regard to said bonds. Referred.

Arms for Certain States.

Mr. MARCEY submitted a joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of July 3, 1876, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms to certain States and Territories, so as to provide for the issue of fifty ball cartridges for each arm issued. Referred.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

After a call of committees for reports of a private nature, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The Recalcitrant Telegraph Manager.

Mr. KNOTT, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported in the case of Barnes, the recalcitrant manager of the New Orleans Western Union Telegraph office, that the House has a right to compel the production of telegrams by the officers of telegraph companies.

Mr. Barnes was brought before the House, and declared that he is not now in charge of the New Orleans office, and that should he again be placed in charge of that office, and should telegrams demanded be there, he would willingly produce them. The witness made further answer, declaring that he was entirely willing to produce the messages if he can do so.

Mr. KNOTT then offered a resolution declaring that the response of witness was not sufficient, and remanding him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he shall have produced the telegrams or been discharged by order of the House. Adopted—yeas 131, nays 72.

The Electoral Vote.

Mr. KNOTT, from the committee to ascertain the privileges of the House in the counting of the electoral vote, made a report from that committee, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, First. That the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the President of the Senate the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes for the President and Vice President of the United States.

Second. That the only power which the Constitution confers on the President of the Senate in regard to the electoral votes for President and Vice President is to receive the sealed lists transmitted to him by the several electoral clerks, to keep the same safe, and to open all certificates, or those purporting to be such, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Third. That the Constitution does not confer on the Senate and House of Representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes.

Fourth. That in the execution of that power in respect to the counting of the electoral votes the House has at least equal power with the Senate.

Fifth. That in the counting of the electoral vote no vote can be counted against the judgment and determination of the House of Representatives.

Sixth. That the committee have leave to sit again and report hereafter further matter for the consideration of the House.

The report (together with the minority report submitted by Mr. Burchard, of Illinois,) was ordered printed.

Mr. KNOTT gave notice that he would call up the House resolutions for action on Wednesday next.

Mr. KNOTT also asked that two additional members be appointed on the committee to ascertain the rights and privileges of the House of Representatives in counting the electoral vote.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Field and Lawrence as such additional members.

Presidential Message.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, stating how the money appropriated by the River and Harbor bill has been expended.

After a speech by Mr. REAGAN, in which he severely criticised the action of the President in regard to that bill, the message was referred.

Consent was given to print the testimony taken by the Committee on Elections in South Carolina, and the House adjourned till Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SPRINGFIELD, January 12.—Governor Palmer was unanimously nominated for the U. S. Senate by the joint Democratic caucus of the Illinois Legislature.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Dispatches say Matamoras has been surrendered to Cortina, representing Diaz.

NEW YORK, January 12.—A portion of the glass roof of the Grand Central Depot was crushed to-day by the weight of snow, and fell directly over the spot where trains discharge passengers. No person was injured. A number of street cars were damaged and car horses cut by glass.

BOSTON, January 12.—The Mechanics' Saving Bank, established in 1874, has suspended. There was due to depositors on December 24 $446,964.

PITTSBURG, January 12.—The fire which broke out in the Lykens Valley mines on January 1st is gradually diminishing, and the steam engine which was sent there from this city has been returned. It is now believed that the damage will not be as great as at first feared.

WORCESTER, Mass., January 12.—There was a riot at the Reform school to-night. The rioters, however, were locked in a room where the row commenced and dossed with water until they were subdued.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, January 12.—At to-day's meeting of the Legislature Governor Jacobs' message was read. After referring to Federal affairs and the late national election, the message is confined strictly to local and State matters. The total receipts during the year were over $60,000 more than they were the year previous, and the expenditures $100,000 more than in 1875.

Sweet Alexis Back Again.

NORFOLK, VA., January 12.—The frigate Svetlan, the flag-ship of the Russian squadron, arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon, having on board the Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Boutakoff. The Russian Minister and Admiral Crown, of the Russian navy, chartered a tug and immediately went down from here to Hampton Road to escort the Grand Duke to this city.

BREVITIES.

Rents will be reduced next spring.

Ice creepers were in demand yesterday.

There is plenty of work for tramps now, but there are no tramps to do it.

Capt. Henry A. Dohman, a well known river man, died at Steubenville yesterday morning.

This afternoon 500 loaves of bread will be distributed to the poor at the Fifth avenue M. E. Church, opposite Magee street.

Ice fifteen inches in thickness and perfectly clear throughout has been taken from the Allegheny river near the Hand street bridge.

Since the 1st inst. the Allegheny Poor authorities have given out 132 loads of coal, about 50 pairs of shoes, and over $500 dollars in cash.

A posthumous song of Stephen C. Foster's, which has never been published, will be produced at the coming concert of the Foster Serenaders.

There was a hearing in the case of Thomas Berry, charged on oath of John F. Logan, before Alderman Milliken with fraud. The Alderman reserved his decision.

On Thursday evening, Mr. John Dean slipped and fell upon the sidewalk on Federal street, Allegheny, and was so severely injured that he had to be carried to his home.

The Point Bridge Company are constructing an incline to the top of the hill from near the southern terminus of the bridge, and it will be completed early the coming spring.

There was a slight explosion in the laundry of the Rush House Thursday evening, which caused considerable commotion, but did no injury. The heater in the range exploded.

The inquest in the case of George Frederick, killed at Brinton's station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was concluded last evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The amount that would have been due with interest from the Nation Trust Company stockholders when the $165,000 was paid the other day, if no compromise had been made, is about $405,000.

The following gentlemen will consider the propriety of building a refinery for the Columbia Oil Company: Messrs. A. M. Byers, S. P. Shriver, Wm. Roseburg, G. W. Hallman and D. W. C. Bidwell.

The work of laying the road-way of the new Point bridge is now in progress, and will be completed the latter part of next week. The bridge, it is thought, will be completed about the 1st of March.

The Coroner's jury in the case of John Hammet, killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Wilkinsburgh, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE of yesterday, returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mrs. Wilkinson, of Temperanceville, while returning home from the temperance meeting, Thursday, slipped and fell upon the icy sidewalk and was seriously injured. She had to be removed to her home in a carriage.

Jacob Coverman, formerly a member of City Council, met with a serious accident yesterday. While passing along Penn street, near Twenty-third, his place of business, he fell on the sidewalk, and fractured his thigh bone.

It appears that the boys are considerable mischief to the Ca chool on Liberty street, Allegheny last evening at the request of the six special policemen were sworn in Mayor to watch the church.

Mr. McKee, a brakeman on a f train on the Pennsylvania railroad both of his feet badly frozen while on on Wednesday. It will be difficult t the limbs from amputation. Several employes of the road have been sim injured during the winter.

The following gentlemen were e officers and directors of the Improv Trust Company Thursday: Pres Robert Arthurs; Directors, J. L. Ma George I. Whitney, Edward Agnew, Bagaley, E. T. Comstadig, D. Agnew, W. W. Stevenson, H. B. Miller, W. A. K

The Ancient Order of the U Workmen held a reunion banqueton T day at Lafayette Hall, at which the v were served by Mr. C. P. Bailey, prop of the St. Clair Hotel. All went merr a marriage bell, and the whole affair p a highly enjoyable reunion of this w order.

Squire Morrow, City Clerk, has complaining for some time back that ous articles have been stolen out office. He therefore had an extra loc on his door, and felt himself secure. U tunately his calculations were spoiled terday, as he discovered, when dinner came, that his lunch basket had qu walked off with some hungry thief, " under his very nose."

It is announced that an applic for bail will be made in court to-day i case of John Ferguson, whose re-arre complicity in the Boggs & Buhl rol was announced yesterday morning. shall Swartzwelder, Esq., has been re ed by Ferguson as his counsel. The tom facts" in the case have not been public yet, but will be shortly, an story will make "mighty inter readin'."

The Penn Avenue Building and Association held an election for of Thursday evening, with the followin sult: President, Wm. Freeman; Vice dent, Jos. Welsh; Treasurer, Th Shafer; Secretary, John Caldwell; Dir Joseph S. Hamilton, R. H. Atchison Arbuthnot, Wesley Kelly, A. Conn, ard Brankstone, Henry Baker, Geo. H imer, W. C. Watson.

Yesterday afternoon Postmaster Anderson, Surveyor Rutan, Hon. R. W. Mackey and Hon. Russell Errett were in consultation at the Surveyor's office in the Custom House. Among other matters discussed was that of appointing subordinates. Mr. Will J. Davidson, son of General D. R. Davidson, of Beaver county, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster, at a salary of $1,200. Mr. Negley being averse to the Government could not hold an office. The other subordinates have not yet been announced.

Mrs. Mahoney, a woman of about 60 years of age, on Wednesday afternoon was struck by a train on the C. & P. road, near Steubenville. She was walking on the track, and when the whistle blew, stepped to one side. She slipped on some ice and fell back in front of the engine, which struck her. The train was stopped, and after taking her on, backed down about half a mile to her residence. One of her arms was broken at the elbow, and just below the shoulder, besides which she received internal injuries. Her hurts are not fatal.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. C. Moreland, the well known temperance advocate, is home on the canvass for Stevens and Hancock, who have inaugurated the fight to sustain the waiter girl system.

Rev. Nesbit of Hazelwood, delivered his lecture on "Sunday," on last Thursday evening, at West Middletown. There was a good attendance, and by request the lecture will be repeated.

STEINWAY'S DOUBLE VICTORY.

Two Medals Awarded Them—No Other Piano Exhibitor Received More than One.

Steinway Pianos are no dearer than other good makers. Prices, from $400 to $1,000, with splendid Stool and Cover.

Warranted for Ten Years.

ALSO,

CENTENNIAL PRIZE ORGANS.

The Hurdett Organs got the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL over all competitors. *The best and most durable organs* Price $85 to $500.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 Wood street,
Pittsburgh,
Sole Agents.

Buy at Kleber's and save 25 per cent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods

At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Change of Base.

The right man in the right place is James B. Youngson in the confectionery business. His many friends will be pleased to hear that he has opened up a rare and elegant assortment in this line at 198 Smithfield street. His meals and luncheons have a deservedly high reputation as hundreds of living witnesses can attest. Those in the neighborhood of 198 Smithfield street enjoy a rare opportunity of feeding well and we predict that many will be the gastronomic pleasures they will enjoy around the board of Youngson. Everything is in apple-pie order at his new place, and all are invited.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

If you wish to render the atmosphere of your house healthful and pleasant, attach D. Colburn's Porous Evaporator to your furnaces, steam pipes, or stoves. Send for testimonials to 89 Wood street.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

OIL CITY, January 12, 1877.

The river is entirely frozen over, with no prospect of a change very soon. There is about a foot of water moving in the channel where the ice has been cut away. The weather is cloudy, light rain, and snow falling.

BROWNSVILLE, January 12, 1877.

River 6 feet 4 inches and stationary. Weather rainy. Thermometer 36 at 7 P. M.

GREENSBORO, January 12, 1877.

The river raised about 2 feet, and is rising slowly now. The weather is cloudy.

LITTLE ROCK, January 12, 1877.

The weather is rainy. River on a stand at about two feet.

SHREVEPORT, January 12, 1877.

The river is on a stand. Weather cloudy and cool. Arrived—The Government boat Florence, from the lower coast.

VICKSBURG, January 12, 1877.

Up—James Howard. Down—Clarksville, Weather warm and cloudy. The river rose 7 inches.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13, 1877.

Arrived—John H. Hannor, Memphis. No departures. Weather cloudy and damp.

MEMPHIS, January 12, 1877.

The river fell 2 inches; maximum thermometer 65, Departed—Carondolet, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, January 12, 1877.

Weather rainy. A great thaw has been going on all day, and the river gorges are liable to break up at any moment.

EVANSVILLE, January 11, 1877.

Rained till midnight; fog all day; mercury 39 to 40; now 40 and falling; wind from west. River unchanged. Ice rotting; signs of more snow and colder weather.

CAIRO, January 12, 1877.

Telegrams from Hickman and Columbus to-night report the gorges broken up at those places, and it is believed that this leaves an open river below, with ample water. Steamboatmen and shippers are correspondingly jubilant. River 13 feet at dark, but has fallen rapidly since the gorge broke. The Ohio is clear of ice here. A drizzling rain all day; cloudy; mercury 38, and falling.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

FRIDAY, December 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 703,684 12
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	147,398 07
Due from other National Banks	96 848 30
Due from State Banks and Bankers	68 44
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	10,671 27
Checks and other cash items	88 31
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,951 60
Bills of other National Banks	18,065 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	1,372 30
Silver Coin $ 875 00	
Gold Treasury Certificates 3,325 00	4,200 00
Legal Tender Notes	79,571 00
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	22,387 50
Total	$1,557,910 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	300,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	87,206 86
National Bank Notes Outstanding	447,300 00
Dividends Unpaid	5,799 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	215,845 69
Due to other National Banks	1,237 65
Due to State Banks and Bankers	725 80
Total	$1,557,910 00

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Wm. R. Thompson, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. R. THOMPSON,
Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

B. PRESTON,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
GEO. W. HAILMAN,
Directors.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,
81 Fourth Avenue,
January 12, 1877.

Proposals for Printing 1,500 Copies of the Annual Report of the City Superintendent of Public Schools, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at noon.

Specifications can be examined at the office.

C. A. KEHEW,
Secretary.

NOTICE—I HAVE SOLD AND transferred all my stock in the Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company to the Bank.

ns1 DOUGALD MUNN.

MEETINGS.

THE PITTSBURGH CITY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet on

TUESDAY, January 16, 1877,

AT 7½ P. M.,

At rooms of County Republican Executive Committee, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, to make arrangements for a City Convention to nominate candidates for

Mayor, Treasurer & Controller,

JOHN S. LAMBIE,
Chairman.

WM. M. DECAMP,
W. R. RAMSEY,
W. S. MCCLURE,
Secretaries.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital will be held at the Hospital, at Dixmont, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. There will be an ELECTION of seven Managers and the reading of the Reports of Officers for the past year. The trains leave the station, in Allegheny, at 10:27 A. M. and 12:07 P. M.

J. A. HARPER, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Wood street, corner of Sixth avenue. Sabbath Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school, 2½ P. M. Strangers and those who attend no other Evangelical church are cordially invited to worship God with us.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, at Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business

DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 375,442 44
Overdrafts	90 57
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	5,515 99
Due from approved Reserve Agents	62,798 08
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	4,886 35
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,800 19
Premiums paid	19,709 68
Checks and other Cash Items	174 82
Exchanges for Clearing House	222 00
Bills of other Banks	12,085 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	317 85
Legal Tender Notes	30,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, five per cent. of circulation	6,750 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	1,100 00
Total	$ 673,627 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 200,000 00
Surplus Fund	12,000 00
Undivided Profits	10,811 54
National Bank Notes Outstanding	135,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,668 00
Individual deposits subject to check	305,596 89
Time certificates of deposit	8,551 45
Total	$ 673,627 88

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, H. A. Spangler, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1877.

H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

HUGH S. FLEMING,
JOHN DEAN,
JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business,

DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 472,012 67
Overdrafts	6,907 97
U. S. bonds to secure Circulation	100,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	135,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	72,383 31
Due from other National Banks	11,836 84
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,033 02
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	40,287 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	962 62
Premiums paid	788 26
Checks and other cash items	6,037 66
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,169 15
Bills of other Banks	2,086 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,462 75
Specie (including Gold Treasury Certificates)	3,000 00
Legal Tender notes	50,000 00
Redemption Fund with U.S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	4,500 00
Total	$ 966,395 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits	36,994 19
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Dividends unpaid	920 00
Individual deposits subject to check	197,994 75
Demand certificates of deposit	63,075 27
Certified Checks	4,281 88
Due to other National Banks	58,726 32
Due to State Banks and Bankers	119,398 24
Total	$ 966,395 65

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, JAS. H. WILLOCK, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and

JAS. H. WILLOCK, Cashier.

sed and sworn to before me this 13th day y, 1877.

WM. LYON, Notary Public.

—Attest:

G. N. HOFFSTOT,
WM. COOPER,
GEO. H. DALLER,
Directors.

ORT OF THE CONDITION OF E DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK at h, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the siness

DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

l discounts	$ 220,875 32
ds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Approved Reserve Agents	6,919 69
State Banks and Bankers	1,472 94
e, furniture and fixtures	30,000 00
xpenses and taxes paid	2,279 78
paid	10,472 96
d Other Cash Items	725 84
for Clearing House	7,854 13
Banks	7,050 00
ding	995 00

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

DECEMBER 22, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 866,400 18
Overdrafts	247 22
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	4,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and Mortgages	32,272 36
Due from approved reserve Agents	$ 98,260 67
Due from other National Banks	131,120 94
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,386 78
	233,768 39
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	59,389 33
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,153 53
Premiums paid	625 00
Checks and other cash items	$ 7,491 71
Exchanges for Clearing House	11,206 62
Bills of other National Banks	22,910 00
Fractional currency, including Nickles	3,182 39
Specie (including gold treasury notes)	468 00
Legal tender notes	132,790 00
	178,988 69
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	11,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent Redemption Fund	7 692 70
	$1,649,107 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	156,000 00
Other undivided profits	13,602 25
National Bank Notes outstanding	225,000 00
Individual deposits

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 102.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106¼.

THE New Orleans battle will be fought by the lawyers in the city of Washington. Whatever the President may decide will be accepted,—peaceably or forcibly, as the case may be.

THE effort to impair the efficiency of our Consular and Diplomatic service has failed, for the present year; HOLMAN'S amendment, reducing salaries being decidedly defeated.

THE storm continued through part of the day yesterday, and the rain fall is gradually melting away the snow. It is going so gradually, however, that no serious fears are entertained of a destructive flood.

THE course of JOHN Y. FOSTER, in New Jersey, in sacrificing the party supremacy to his greed of office, will probably put an end to that gentleman's political career in that State. The sacrifice of a United States Senator for a petty clerkship does not show the highest manliness.

THE course being pursued by Turkey, in attempting to seize both banks of the Danube indicates their belief that war is inevitable, and that their policy is to seize such military advantages as are available at the present. They have, in their military operations, been more enterprising, thus far, than their enemies. Should war develop with Russia, it is evident that Turkey intends to prove herself no mean antagonist.

IT is denied that there will be any effort to break Commodore VANDERBILT's will and now that his plans of a charitable character are explained by his son, to whom they were entrusted, it is seen that VANDERBILT was not the hard hearted man he had been thought to be. His plan for an asylum for broken down or injured employes of his railroads is to be given immediate effect, with the possibility of its being ultimately extended to include the employes of all railroads.

THE *Post* is on a rant again, at Senator SHERMAN. It is hard for the *Post* to hold to the same line of thinking more than a day at a time. A short time since it [illegible] Senator WALLACE, and could say nothing too hard of him. Now he is the great statesman of the day, and the *Post* worships the rising sun. A few weeks ago Senator SHERMAN was the purest man in the Republican party, now he is the worst. If the *Post* hasn't the decency to be consistent, it ought to have sense enough to know that it is best, as a matter of influence. Don't slop over both ways, or the public will know you have no sense.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature is proceeding smoothly with business, and, is making such progress that there is already a prevalent feeling that an adjournment can be had early in March. Should national matters not occasion a necessity for the prolongation of the session, we venture that the 10th of March will find the Legislature ready to adjourn. This will make a short session, but will give time to transact necessary business, on the presumption that foolish and unnecessary discussions are not indulged. From present indications, the Legislature will devote its attention to business, and this transacted, will be ready to adjourn. This will be in strong contrast with the Democratic House.

THE story that this or that Republican Congressman believes TILDEN to have been honestly elected, and is opposed to counting in HAYES, has traveled about far enough. We have the denials of such as are mentioned by name, among the number, Hon. JOHN LYNCH, of Portland, Me., who writes: "I cut the enclosed paragraph from the Boston *Post* of the 29th ult., which some one has sent me. It is a good illustration of the adage that 'a lie will travel a league while the truth is putting on its boots.' I contradicted a similar statement in the *Argus* more than a month ago. Will you say, in the politest possible manner, that the statement is a lie? I have no doubt of the legal election of HAYES, and believe he will be peacefully inaugurated."

THE fact that a Samoan Commissioner, in the person of the United States Consul, is on his way to Washington, to make arrangements by which the Navigator Islands may receive, in some way, protection from the United States, practically revives the old STEINBERGER troubles That worthy gentleman was in collusion with a German firm, and administered the government under their direction and employ; and now that he is deposed, it is claimed that one of the firm is there, exercising, practically governing power, backed by a German man-of-war. Protection is desired as against reported oppressions, and for this purpose a treaty is proposed, as between Samoa and the United States. It is, really, an involved and intricate affair.

WHERE circumstances require it, even free trade journals discuss the balance of trade issue with some sense. In the old discussion, relative to the bearing of exports and imports on specie resumption, we were gravely told that they had nothing to do with it. Now, the New York *Evening Post*, accounting for the low premium on gold says: "This low price results from the fact that the supply in the market has been increased largely, while at the same time the demand has been diminished. In explanation of this statement it is only necessary to say that our exports, exclusive of specie, during the first eleven months of 1876 (the returns for December not yet having been received) amounted to $517,355,917 against $452,968,564 in 1875, and that our imports, exclusive of specie, were during the same time only $395,301,481 in 1875. The increase in our exports enabled us not only to diminish our exports of specie, but late in the year to import specie profitably. The falling off in our merchandise imports diminished the demand for gold to use in paying customs duties, and this is at present the principal domestic use for gold."

Our readers will bear in mind that years back, when the balance of trade was against us, we steadily held that the great object, precedent to specie resumption, was to reverse this order of things, and urged that of two methods, that of increasing our exports, or decreasing both exports and imports, the former was the better. This policy has been partly pursued, and the result is as stated by the *Post*. Nothing like recognizing the truth, when it stands absolutely demonstrated.

ISHAM HARRIS, of Tennessee, elected by the Democrats as United States Senator, was probably one of the most shameless and bitter rebels of the war. He was Governor of Tennessee at the outbreak of the rebellion, and forced that State into the Southern Confederacy, despite the fact that a majority of 18,000 votes were cast for remaining in the Union. He hunted Union men, and murdered them indiscriminately. Says a historian of the war, of the protest of Union people against carrying the State into rebellion: "Vain protest. It was not long before these Union ists and protestants against wrong were flying for their lives, and were hunted down like wild beasts, exiled, outlawed, scourged, imprisoned, consigned to the gallows in companies. The story of East Tennessee is written in tears and blood, and if all other records of the wrongs and outrage perpetrated by the Confederacy on Southern citizens were blotted out, the persecutions inflicted on loyal men in Tennessee would suffice to consign the memory of the secession movement and its leaders to eternal infamy." The secession leader in Tennessee was ISHAM G. HARRIS. And yet Democrats say they would not elect JEFF. DAVIS to the Senate, were his disabilities removed.

THE idea of an International Convention to consider the question of re-monetizing silver seems to be gaining strength at Washington, and it is possible that Congress will take favorable action upon it. The Boston Board of Trade has memorialized Congress on the subject, and we submit whether our Chamber of Commerce may not properly consider the subject. It is not at all impossible that such a convention might be acceded to by the European countries. France is in trouble concerning her silver, which is yet a legal tender, but which she has been obliged to stop coining. England has been greatly disturbed by the effect of the changes in the value of silver upon her Indian trade. Germany, though not likely to do anything which would unsettle the public mind regarding the policy she has now definitely adopted—to use gold as the only commercial legal tender—might, nevertheless, take part in the discussion of a subject so vitally interesting to her. Austria, Russia and Italy suffer from paper money too much o be of great importance in this connection, and Holland and Belgium would doubtless enter the convention if England and France did. It is certainly desirable that an international policy be adopted, and we believe such a Congress would result in the remonetizing of silver.

THE CITY COMMITTEE.

The Republican City Executive Committee is called to meet on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, to provide for the city Convention for the nomination of Mayor, Treasurer and Controller. There are all kinds of rumors, as to sharp games, and set-ups. We know nothing as to the truth of these reports, but take the liberty of plainly stating that this is a very bad time for any practices that are not entirely right. What the Republicans of the city want, and will have, is a perfectly fair convention. This involves, of course, fair primaries. These are the keystone to the entire situation, and if they are managed, parties can be counted in as delegates who are not entitled, by honest [illegible] in the Convention. We know that means will be taken to know that fairness is had at the primaries, and if this is not accorded, there will be trouble. The belief that a citizens' meeting cannot be started in the short time that will follow the convention is a mistake. It is understood that such a ticket is already agreed upon and will be promptly brought out, should the Republican Convention not do fairly and rightly. There is, too, a wide spread, and positive purpose to break up cheating at the primaries; and it will be well for those who assume to direct our politics to know that cheating there will be sure to be followed by a bolt this year We must have a fair showing at the primaries.

We also urge that our people,—Republicans at large should attend the primaries, in the interest of the best candidates that can be selected. It is far better to control the nominations, than to feel obliged either to support unacceptable candidates or to go into a citizens' movement. We claim that there is good element before us as candidates, and that proper attention to duty on the part of our people will result—assuming the primaries to be fairly conducted—in the selection of a perfectly acceptable ticket. We urge all then to arouse to the demands of the hour, select their candidates, attend the primaries, and vote for their delegates. This done, and all will be right, provided no cheating is practiced; and if there is, we promise the plainest kind of an expose of the rascality.

DRAWING CLOSER.

The evidence in the Oregon business, which was to have been so freely and cheerfully volunteered, comes out slowly and unwillingly. There is evidently a vein of information not clearly struck, as yet, that is being guarded with jealous care. It may or not be precious, but it is evidently esteemed very highly by its possessors. As all roads led to Rome in the olden time, so all signs point to TILDEN just now. We have, as developed facts, that $8,000 were transferred by telegraph from New York to Oregon, at a critical juncture in political affairs there; it being intimated, but not proven as yet, that another and larger sum was on its way by express, but did not arrive in time. It is also declared that the arrival of the telegraphic tranfer in Salem, Oregon, suddenly relieved some political perplexities, which had existed all the morning. It has been shown, too, that Colonel PELTON, TILDEN's confidential man, was deeply interested in the testimony to be given before the Senate Committee. At one time, it was thought PELTON made the deposit for the telegraphic transfer; but it now appears that the Third National Bank, of which TILDEN is reported to be a Director, did it. Of course, there will be a large amount of evasion, but we fancy that when the truth gets out, it will appear that the money was TILDEN's, and that he was the author of the entire scheme of bribery.

The thoroughly frightened conspirators are of course resorting to every possible expedient to throw the investigation off the track. At first we heard much of the wealth and high character of CRONIN; how he was a lawyer of high standing, wealthy, possessed of a large practice, and above receiving reward for political services. The candid CRONIN soon put an end to that story. Then we had it that he received none of the $8,000, but was paid out of a private fund, and the New York draft was returned. Now the story is, he received $2,000 of the draft, and the lawyer who argued so convincingly to GROVER got $3,000, and the balance was returned. It will thus be seen that the explanations are diversified to suit the changing aspects of the case. In the meantime there are a few pregnant questions that can be asked, and that are suggestive of a great deal of truth. Who actively directed the Democratic side of the Presidential campaign? Who was his confidential Secretary? Who was directly interested in having the Oregon affair bemuddled as it has been? Has not this private Secretary been at least identified in furnishing legal points and precedents to GROVER and in trying to prevent testimony from being given? Is it at all likely that he did all this of his own motion? If not, who possessed the scheming mind, the money, and the knowledge of law, necessary to the development of such a scheme? And what was the entire affair but an attempt to steal the Presidency by the use of a technicality?

SHADOWING.

We know nothing as to the moral character of Representative WHITTHORNE. He may be a saint, or the very opposite,—a low bred man or a gentleman; yet he is entitled to a freedom of individual action such as is recognized as belonging to every citizen of this country. As we have heard it, "shadowing" Congressmen is now a business in Washington, there being a considerable number of professionals there who make a livelihood by tracing Congressmen to disreputable houses, and then using their information to levy blackmail. Persons who do this, however, rank as among the scavengers of society, and are considered the lowest of the low. Whether a person who will lay aside his morals, and clandestinely visit places of vile resort deserves to be exposed is one thing; but to make it a profession to spy them out, and then levy blackmail, is considered the lowest occupation that a human being can resort to. Yet we can see no material difference between this class of operations, and that charged against Mr. MURTAGH, and by inference, against Secretary ROBESON. The charges may be utterly false and vicious, but they are of a character that need to be disproved. If an attempt was made to involve WHITTHORNE in scandal, either by shadowing, or by inducing him to visit places of evil resort, with the view of using the information thus gained to compel him to modify or change the terms of a public report, those involved in the transaction were no better than an ordinary blackmailer. The President, at least, seems to have put enough faith in the story to dismiss MURTAGH, and break up the entire Commission with which he was associated.

The utter folly of the course pursued makes it astonishing that it should have been adopted. The report of an investigation is always based on evidence, and must be read to the committee before it is adopted. If a report does violence to the evidence, or is in any way unjust, the minority are quite sure to prepare a report, setting forth their views. Thus it is a rare thing for a subject to get before Congress in a manner so unfair that the truth is not substantially known. And while the Chairman of a Committee usually prepares the report, the members of the Committee can have it changed so as to fairly reflect the views they entertain. Thus there is apparently no reason why the Chairman of a Committee should be intimidated. On the other hand, to attempt this is a practical confession of guilt, of some kind. An honest man would not fear a report. Thus there is mystery around this transaction that ought to be cleared up. Is the policeman telling the truth? Or if so, did MURTAGH act with superserviceable zeal, but without the knowledge of ROBESON? Or was there any occasion for such action at all? We would like to have some light on these questions.

STILL OBSTINATE.

If the reports as to the decision of the House Committee, at Washington, are reliable, the Democrats of that body have determined to fight for Democratic precedence in counting the electoral vote, and nothing less. What benefit the Democratic leaders hope to derive from such a course is more than we can see. If it is a game of bluff, designed to compel Republicans to come to terms, the sooner they abandon the scheme the more credit they will have. It will be well for them to realize that the Republican party holds the advantage of position, technically and morally, and that inconsiderate and extreme action on the part of the House will not prove the most advantageous course. The Senate Committee is willing to agree to the old joint rules substantially, which give either House the right to object to the count of a State, and throw a State objected to out. Under this process, a majority of the votes legally cast elects; and if the House objects to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, the Senate will object to Alabama and Mississippi, which will balance the account. It has been stated that if the plan is adopted of debating the time away, one of two methods will be adopted. Either President GRANT will hold over and call the new Congress together, leaving the House to elect, or the Senate will elect a President of its body, with the express purpose of having him succeed to the acting Presidency, pending an election to be held in the fall. If this policy is pursued, it will be because the Democrats obstruct a fair adjustment of the question, and the odium of a new election will fall upon them. In any event, the administration will be in Republican hands.

We mention these things as constituting the latest phase of the question, holding however, to the opinion that as the time for the electoral count approaches, the difficulties will vanish, and the entire question will be harmoniously adjusted. The Democracy have receded from several of their positions, and have been gradually adjusting themselves to the situation as it really is. It will not be strange, therefore, if they eventually yield, and accept the fact that HAYES is elected, as gracefully as circumstances will permit. Particularly will this be the case should the bribery in Oregon be traced directly to TILDEN. It has already been brought so near him that explanations and apologies are abundant, the "coincidence" that the order for the transfer came from a bank where TILDEN is a director, and has an account being very noticeable. However little the Democrats would care for this, were it confined to themselves, they could not avoid recognizing the popular disapproval of a man who would make the high office of President of the United States the subject of barter, and thus to defeat the palpably expressed will of the people. That the popular vote in Oregon was Republican, no one denies, yet through money a technical point was raised to defeat the will of the people. As this comes out, more and more clearly, it will crush out the hopes of the Democracy, and lead to the peaceful solution of the Presidential issue. Thus we expect all to work well, despite the present obstinacy of the Democratic committee.

A Demoralized Country.

A graphic idea of the demoralized condition of society in South Carolina was furnished to Congressman Abbott, at Charleston, the other day. An old darky, who was trying to build a fire in his room, was so slow that the Judge asked him what the matter was. The reply was prompt and comprehensive: "Fact is, Judge, dar is no coal down stairs. It's no use talking, dis country is gwine to perdition as fast as it kin! I'se been up and down de alley, and stole all de wood I could find, and, in de present demoralized condition of society, I can't do no better."

"A Dear Sensation."

Any human being who has never sawed off a slice of home-made bread, and spread that bread with sweet country butter, and that butter with soft white sugar, and that sugar with a layer of rich yellow cream from the top of a pan in the dairy, and has never opened and shut down his teeth on a mouthful of this same compound—the miserable wretch who has never done this, we say, has missed the dearest sensation of childhood's happy hours, and must go through the wilderness of life without knowing what it is to taste its manna.

FASHION'S NEW DECREES.

The Very Latest Novelties in Feminine Wear.

Ingenuity of Worth, the Great Parisian Man-Milliner—His Beautiful Combinations of Flowers and Lace—"La Princesse" Out of Doors—Cardinal Red Fading Before New Shades—Fans, Combs, Braids, Furs, &c.

In a way, and by no means a small one, either, Worth, the great Parisian modiste, is certainly a genius. A lady lately arrived from Paris showed us several costumes of Worth's designing composed of colors that to us would seem glaring contrasts but that he has blended in a way to make them appear effective and at the same time tasteful. He holds that any colors nature combines cannot be "outre." One costume in particular which struck our fancy consisted of a combination of robin's-egg blue silk and peacock-green velvet. It was made in the now prevailing style, the "Princesse." Festoons of the silk were draped across the front, edged with a chenille and silk fringe; the back was of solid velvet, terminating in a deep, fan-shape train. Another and still more improbable one to imagine was a costume of pink cashmere in which seven shades of color were artistically combined. The dress was made of pleatings with folds above them; these folds were composed of the different shades of cashmere laid one on the other and varied from the faintest rose tint up to the decided bright pink. One of the newest and prettiest fancies Worth has ever conceived is that of imitating in his costumes different flowers and objects in nature. He will, for instance, fashion a miracle of pure white lace and shimmering satin and call it his "Lilly costume," adding, most probably, here and there, a dash of yellow to carry out the idea of the petal; or he will construct another of green silk, with a shimmer of bronze illusion over it to give one the idea of the leaves and bark of a tree.

A novelty in the line of trinkets has made its appearance in the shape of the portebonheur ring. This is a number of slender gold bands fastened one to the other by jewels of different kinds. Another is the girdle ring, and declines down the finger in the shape of the girdle. One which we saw had two diamonds at the base, with rows of turquoise running up the inclined side. The greatest advantage of this ring is that it fits so exactly to the finger that the glove can be worn without the slightest inconvenience. A new and effective style for overskirts for evening dress is a fine illusion elaborately embroidered in different shades of floss. Worn over a skirt of rich silk, the illusion becomes lost and the delusion more perfect, for the flowers have the appearance of being transferred on to the silk.

Long coats are increasing in length; so much so that they begin to attain the appearance of the Gabrielle or Princesse costumes, so that we seem destined in time to have the "Princesse" out of doors as well as in, as it has hitherto been confined solely to evening or house dresses.

Combs are again gaining great popularity. They are mostly worn when the hair is arranged in the French twist style, or else sunk in a myriad of puffs and braids. They are generally arranged partly to one side. A very pretty style and one now much much in vogue is to have the comb correspond with the jewelry worn. Pretty ones are shown in coral, ivory, amber, and even diamonds are now being set in massive gold coronets, and may be supposed, make a very effect head-dress. When the world of fashi once takes hold of a color there is knowing where it may allow it to term nate.

Cardinal red has for some time held a solute sway over all others. We have see it in hosiery; in almost everything, in fac of the feminine attire, from the sole of th dainty foot to the cardinal bow worn c quetishly in the hair, but it was left one of our enterprising stationers to intr duce among his holiday novelties cardi writing paper. The style, we fear, somewhat glaring, but admired on accou of its oddity.

Prominent among the new shades th have come out this season is a charmi silvery green, almost white, known as "very silver." It is not unlike the fro moonlight that was so popular a few s sons ago. Then there is amber dust a coral dust, the first something of a delic ecru, and the latter the faintest rose ti both exquisite shades for evening wear.

One of the most important articles n of a lady's toilet, and frequently t most expensive, is the handkerchief. N ones are shown of an exceedingly fine t ture, in white and colors; they are not l like the India gauze; others have one two rows of scollops around the edge. F full dress, however, the fine laces, wi the tiny batiste centers, are still the f vorites. The initial is still reckon among the most elegant designs. Tl letters are often made long and so int twined as to form peculiar animals. T monogram is still much in vogue. Ve pretty colors and cuffs now come with deep cardinal border, but the most elega are the plain linen, enriched with fine en broidery and small hemstitching.

A rather uncomfortable fashion, but o that bids fair to become quite popular, that of wearing the stays over all the underskirts in immediate proximity to the outside bodice. This gives a stylish, long-waisted appearance now so much admired. Many of the imported dresses extend the whalebones of the corsage down over the hips.

The cumbersome fans carried so much a few winters ago have now given place to those of a more convenient size. Those with feather tops are the most fashionable. Some of the handsomest have tortoise-shell sticks, mounted with gray ostrich feathers. For evening, satin, either embroidered or painted, are much admired, while new ones have landscapes and figures in the Louis-Quartoize style, done on kid by French artists. Pearl sticks, with mountings of satin and fine lace, are also considered tasteful.

Formerly, when waists were laced up the back, the existence of the laces was concealed as effectually as possible; now, however, it is considered quite artistic to allow them to be seen; indeed, in order to render them more conspicuous they are frequently of a different color from the bodies, in many cases matching the trimming of the costumes. The admiration for confections in the Oriental style is still on the increase. Opera cloaks, made of heavy silk or cashmere, elaborately embroidered in gold or silver galloon, are much admired, while the velvet embroidered jacket made in the Zouave style, is tasteful, worn over a toilet of black silk or velvet. There is quite a rage for braids of all kinds, especially those of gold and silver; either of these braids look well on a street costume of dark green or silver gray. Narrow borders of fur are much used for velvet or silk wrap; and a pretty style is to have a bonnet of felt trimmed with fur, the same as on the wrap. The muff, which is so small the two hands are held with difficulty, should always correspond. Boas are still worn, but are now tied in the back. Seal skin hats are now shown in more variety than formerly, from the close hitting cap to the large Gainsborough, which is considered the most stylish. Another pretty shape is known as La Valliere toques, with broad brims turned down in front; the sides are straight, and the back turned up. There are pretty trimmed with loops of gros grain ribbon in the back, and a bird of wing in the left side near the front.

Flattery's Insinuating Voice.

Yesterday morning a woman living on Napoleon street was seen on the walk in front of the gate heaving the snow right and left, and she had only got fairly settled to work when a boy lounged up and remarked:

"I'll clear off the walk for ten cents."

"I guess I am able to do it," she replied.

"But see how it looks," he continued. "Here you are, a perfect lady in look and action, highly educated, and yet you grovel in dust, as it were, to save the pitiful sum of ten cents."

"You grovel along and mind your own business," she curtly replied, still digging away.

"It's worth ten cents," he said as he leaned against the fence, "but I'm a feller with some sentiment in my bosom. Now, we'll say five cents, or just enough to cover the wear and tear o' my bones. Give me the shovel and you go in, get on your seal-skin sacque and best jewelry, and while I work you stand out here and boss around, and talk as if you owned the biggest half of North America, while I had nothing, and was in debt for that."

She looked at him sharply, saw that he was in earnest, and when she passed over the snow-shovel she put two nickels into his hand. He looked after her as she went in, and then sadly mused:

"Oh! Flattery, thy surest victim is a woman homely enough for a scare-crow!"

JUICE $10,000,000 WINDFALL.

A Modest Newark Man's Marvelous Luck—From Poverty to Affluence at a Bound.

Most of our readers, at all events so many of them as have resided in Newark twenty-five years, will readily recall an adopted German citizen, Mr. George Brenner, who in his lifetime kept a hotel in Market street, near where Halsey street was cut through some years ago, and who was reported to be a man of means, as well as a citizen of integrity and probity. By the cutting through of Halsey street his Market street property was condemned by the city, and he was awarded a considerable amount in cash to compensate him therefor. About this time he commenced the erection of a large and expensive building, that in which the District Courts are now held, and entered into other projects by which he lost heavily. As a result, the most of his estate was frittered away, and at his death, which occurred some three years ago, his widow removed to a three-story building in Springfield avenue, near South Seventh street, where she resumed keeping a public house, and installed as barkeeper and general superintendent Edward Brenner, her nephew, a son of Mr. J. C. Brenner, the brother of her deceased husband, who left the lad with them fourteen years ago, immediately after the death of his wife, and started out, as he said at the time, either to make a fortune or return no more forever.

A day or two ago Mrs. Brenner received a letter from Bayruth, Germany, enclosing a paragraph cut from a paper of that place, which set forth that one J. C. Brenner, who came to America from that town many years ago, had quite recently died in Tahiti, one of the Society Islands, leaving a fortune of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and that thus far the authorities of the principal town of that island, Papiete, had been unable to learn where his relatives, if he had any, were to be found. Mrs. Brenner immediately conferred with her nephew, who is a son of the J. C. Brenner who is supposed to have left the above immense fortune, and the two promptly consulted with Mr. Charles Borcherling, who is a lawyer of credibility and good standing at the Essex Bar, and that gentleman has already taken steps to establish the claim of young Brenner to the immense estate alleged to have been left by the man who is believed to have been his long absent father. He has written to the American Consuls at Tahiti and Baruth, and expects in the course of a few weeks to receive information which will establish young Brenner's claim, or entirely dispel the dreams of a princely fortune, in which he at present indulges.

The island of Tahiti is one of the most fertile of the group known as the Society Islands, and an extensive exportation has been carried on from its principal town, Papiete. Its climate is delightful, its productions of a tropical character, and both coffee and cotton are raised there for exportation. It is surmised that Mr. Brenner, who was a very enterprising and industrious man, had accumulated the large fortune he is reported to have possessed in trade and commerce.

The young man, Edward Brenner, who has thus unexpectedly had his hopes of future affluence lifted almost to a point of realization, is a well posted, fairly educated and rather comely person. Being born in this country, he speaks English well, and has all the characteristics of an American. Of his habits and deportment his aunt speaks in the highest terms, and among his young acquaintances he has always been highly popular. On being called upon by a reporter yesterday he expressed himself as quite confident that he would ere long be the wealthiest man in Newark, and said he thought he should be able to bear his good fortune becomingly.—*Newark Advocate.*

A Sudden Marriage.

A lady and gentleman of this city, both quite young, met by chance at a table set to refresh New Year's callers. After freely partaking of the dainties, they began to banter each other about matrimony, and agreed to be married. The time for celebrating the nuptials was at first fixed for the 4th inst. A minister happened to be present, and it occurred to the parties that they might as well be married then and there. The minister considered the proposition as a joke, but the parties declared their earnestness so emphatically that he was finally persuaded to perform the ceremony. The marriage was consummated, and the new bride asked for a certificate, which was handed to her. She seemed for a while to repent of her hasty action, but soon brightened up. People who sneer at New Year's receptions, and hold that they are of no earthly use, will change their minds now.—*Washington National Republican.*

"Johnson's Coming."

A friend of ours, who attended a sable "night meeting," reports as follows:

Then Mr. Johnson arose and exhorted substantially as follows: "Breddren, I'm a gwine to gib you a sample ob de pious man and de onpious man. Now, you are de onpious, and whar de ye s'pose ye'll go when ye die? I know. Ye'll go down into de pit. [Tremendous sensation.] Yah, and dar you'll burn and burn forever! No use hollerin' dar, cause ye can't git out. [Shuddering throughout the meeting.] But, breddren, whar shall I go?" resumed the speaker, rolling up his eyes. "I shall go up, up, up, and de good Lord'll see me coming, and he'll say, 'Angels, make way dar.' And de angels'll say, 'What, fur, Lord, what fur?' And den de Lord'll speak up sharp and say, 'I tell ye, angels, make way dar. Don't ye see Johnson's comin'?'"

IF YOUR LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills: they will remove biliousness and cure any costive tendency.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.
d&s

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13. 1877.

Continuation of Special Bargains Now on Counters,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

With purchases made this week in the EASTERN MARKETS, we will open a NEW, CHOICE and SELECT LINE of NOVELTIES, in a general assortment of Goods for all of our numerous Departments, while invoices of goods per Steamer "Illinois" are now opened, consisting of Linens, Damasks, &c., to which we respectfully invite a close and critical examination as to value and prices, being much superior to any previous offering.

At 10c, 4-4 "Fruit of the Loom" Water Twist Shirting Muslins.

At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Dark Fast Colored Calicos.
At 6¼c, choice new line best Shirting Calicos.
At 6¼c, good yard wide Dark Colored Chintzes.
At 5 and 6¼c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 7 and 8c, best 4-4 Standard Sheetings.
At 12½c, 46-inch Bleached Pillow Case Muslin.
At 25c, 10-4 extra heavy Bleached Sheeting Muslins.
At 25c, 11-4 extra heavy Brown Sheeting Muslins.
At 8½c, 4-4, an extra fine Soft-finish Bleached Muslin.

At 25c, Loom Table Linens, Just Received To-day, a Special Bargain, Slightly Imperfect.

At 37½c, Satin Finish Bleached Table Damasks.
At 6¼ and 8c, extra heavy All-Linen Crash for Towels.
At 10 and 12½c, Wide and Very Heavy Plain Twilled Towellings.
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, extra size All-Linen Towellings.
At 25c to $1.25, Special Bargains in Imported Towels
At 37½c, very large Damask Towels, 1¾ yards long.
At 70 and 75c, Complete new line of Madder Tablings.
At 31, 37½c up, short lengths Irish Linens, about ½ real value.
At 87½c, New Turkey Red Damasks, worth $1.25.

At 12 1-2c, Extra Heavy Dark Grey Twilled Flannels, an Extra Bargain.

At 10 and 12½c, heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 15 and 18¾c, heavy Wool Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 20 and 22c, Extra heavy Wool Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 25 and 28c, extra good value in Barred Flannels.
At 30c, special bargain in all-wool Flannels.
At 16c, Dark Blue Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.
At 50c, heavy Double Faced Black Waterproofs.
At 31, 33 and 37½c, heavy wool Cassimeres.
At 62½ and 75c, all-wool Cassimeres and Diagonals, worth $1

At 12 1-2c, New and Choice Assortment Plaid and Striped Dress Goods, Seasonable Styles.

At 25 and 30c, newest shades in English Basket Suitings, worth 50c.
At 30, 33 and 37½c, wide double fold Colored and Black Cashmeres
At 25c, newest shades in Cashmere and Alpaca Brocades.
At 12½c, new and best styles Tycoon Reps.
At 18¾c, choicest shades Colored Cashmeres, worth 25c.
At 20c, leading colors double fold Alpacas, worth 25c.
At 37½c, Sicilian Mohairs and Striped Brocades, just opened.
At 12½c, bargain in Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 12½ and 15c, bargain in Wool Plaids, worth 22 and 25c.

At 25c, A Special Bargain in Black Alpacas, Superior Lustre and Quality.

At 62½, 70 and 75c, just opened, new line of Colored Cashmeres.
At 80, 85, 90c and $1, very superior value in Colored Cashmeres.
At 50, 62½, 75c and up, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1, assorted shades Brown Dress Silks.
At $1.25 up, all colors in Colored Dress Silks.
At 75c, Silk Irish Poplins, worth $1 75.
At 50c, special bargain in all-wool Cashmeres, newest shades.
At 85, 90c and $1, extra good Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50, extra value in heavy Black Silks.

At 4 Spools for 19c, Geo. A. Clark's O. N. T., or Ashworth's Best 6 Cord Machine Cotton.

At 5c, a lot of Ladies' Wool Felt Bonnets.
At 12½c, another lot of Ladies' Best Wool Felt Hats.
At 25c, another line of good shapes Wool Felt Hats.
At 12½c, Ladies' Black, Real Silk Windsor Ties.
At 15c, Ladies' Cardinal and Light Green Real Silk Ties.
At 12½c, Stamped P. K. Toilet Sets, worth 50c.
At 50c, Chinchilla and Cloth Leggins, worth $1.50.
At 50c, special bargain in Woven Corsets.
At 62½ and 75c, Infants' Embroidered Chemises, worth $1.50.

At 12 1-2c, No. 30 Twilled All Silk Ribbon in Cardinal, Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Myrtle Green.

At 18¾c, Children's All-linen Slips and Aprons.
At 12½c up, Misses' and Ladies' White and Colored Aprons.
At 5c up, new assortment Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
At 50 to 75c, Trimmed Hats, worth $1.50 to $2.
At $1 and $1.25, Trimmed Hats, worth $2.50 and $3.
At $1 50 and $2, Trimmed Hats, worth $3 50 and $4.
At 12½c, all colors in Woolen Fringes, worth 25c.
At 50c and $1, extra good value in Black and Colored Kids.
At 18¾c, all colors in Woolen Fringes, worth 30c.

At $1.50, Ladies' Heavy Wool Beaver Cloth Sacques.

At $2, Ladies' Heavy Wool Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2.50, Ladies' Extra Cloth Sacques, worth $4.
At $3, Ladies' Cloth Sacques, worth $4.
At $1.00, full size heavy Calico Comforts.
At $3, full size Husk Mattresses.
At $2 25, 11-4 White Wool Blankets.
At $4.50, Ladies' Long Diagonal Cloth Sacques.
At $5 and $8.00, Ladies' Matalasse Cloth Sacques.
At $8, Ladies' very fine Cloth Sacques, worth $12.

SPECIAL NOTICE—In addition to the above, on each counter in our popular Departments, we have placed many special good bargains, and are opening New Goods for each New Prints, New Chintzes, New Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. Special attention is requested to our importations of Irish and Scotch Linen Goods now at hand and opening, which we will offer at unusually low prices.

1877.
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.
The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of SCHOMAKER & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. SCHOMAKER having sold and transferred his interest in said partnership to his copartners, GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM and OTIS SHEPARD.
WM. SCHOMAKER,
GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
OTIS SHEPARD.
Pittsburgh, January 10, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP

Having purchased the entire interest of WM. SCHOMAKER in the firm of SCHOMAKER & CO., we have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of LANGENHEIM & SHEPARD, and will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
GUSTAVE LANGENHEIM,
OTIS SHEPARD.
n74

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the style of Bakewell & Marthens in the Printing and Bookbinding business is this day dissolved by limitation.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership in the Printing and Bookbinding business under the firm name of Bakewell, Marthens & Co., at 71 Grant street.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JNO. F. MARTHENS
THOS. H. BAKEWELL.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877. n14

THE PARTNERSHIP OF A. C. BAKEWELL & CO., heretofore existing between Allan C. Kerr and the firm of Bakewell & Marthens, (consisting of Allan C. Bakewell and John F. Marthens) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ALLAN C. KERR,
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
JOHN F. MARTHENS.
January 1, 1

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, January 13, 1877. }

Yesterday, as to weather, was the counterpart of the preceding day,—the afternoon being devoted to a drizzling rain that was intensely disagreeable. This operated against general business, and was in every way unfavorable. In financial affairs matters are very quiet and the demand for money exceedingly limited. There is about an average inquiry for loans in the ordinary channels of trade, and first-class mercantile acceptances are wanted at 7 to 9 per cent. discount at the banks. Where applicants for favors are considered sound and reliable borrowers can obtain all the funds they need at 5 per cent., and occasionally at a trifle less, according to circumstances. There is no pressure for money from any quarter, and the supply is liberal and abundant. The call of the Comptroller of Currency for a statement from the banks shows the strong condition of those of this city, which, while managed in a very conservative spirit, are able to do all the business required without running any unusual risks. As soon as the reports are all in we will epitomize the salient points in the several statements.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

In the face of the manifold and obvious dangers which threaten this unhappy country, the conduct of gold in dropping down almost to par deserves severe censure. At a time when the most outrageous patriots are alarmed and disheartened, when a statesmen can be found on every curbstone explaining the impossibility of any peaceful solution of the electoral difficulty, the natural duty of gold was to bounce up into the forties, to wobble up and down with charming irregularity, and to make and mar bubble fortunes in a week; but the sordid and soulless metal continues to decline in price, to make resumption easier, to bring prosperity nearer to indicate an enhancement in value of our debt certificates, in a word, to belie each and every one of the statements, warnings and prophecies of the uneasy politicians, and to reassure the sensible men, whose quiet attention to their business has re-established our prosperity. If the political agitators, who have been trying to create a disturbance for the past two months, were not utterly deaf to reason they could hardly mistake the significance of this indication.

A GREAT CAPITALIST'S POWER.

The great capitalist in America, nowadays, holds a lever of power such as the controllers of their times in antiquity never grasped. Mr. Vanderbilt owned, it is estimated $55,000,000. Croesus, who was able to bribe all Rome, was worth at the most a paltry $6,000 000; Pompey set out to conquer the wealth world with two-thirds of that sum. The Lydian, whose name has been for ages synonymous with riches, to whom the very rivers washed gold, was not so rich a man by half as the trucker's son who was buried on Sunday. Nor did those world-famous soldiers who conquered provinces or subdued kingdoms exercise as direct an influence on the individual personal lives of the mass of mankind as do these few controllers of the currents of trade now, when the slighest fluctuation carries happiness and comfort, misery and ruin, into the poorest household. When a man makes himself the possessor of so gigantic a share of the world's capital, he ceases to be an individual and becomes literally a power in the State, a thing to be watched and calculated about as we do the crops or a war in Europe.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BANK LOSSES ON GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The New York *World*, in discussing the question of the taxation of the banks, says:

In the meanwhile, as legislation cannot be had in a day, let the banks look at home, and compute what they have lost in the year of 1876 by continuing to hold their United States bonds. In October, the National Banks of this city held $35,-200,000 of Government. The decline in the currency value of these bonds, comparing yesterday with January 8, 1876, is 7 per cent. on gold 6s and 5½ on 5s; the loss in principal wiped out the year's interest. Why not observe the signs of the times, and sell out the bonds, including those deposited as security for circulation, and transact a strictly banking business until paper is once more at par with gold? It is certainly no fault of the system of taxation that the banks have held $35,300,000 of assets for twelve months on a declining market.

WESTERN MINERAL PRODUCT.

Nevada, the silver State, is pouring out daily $135,000 in silver, $75,000 in gold, $8,000 in lead, and $2,000 in other metals, making a yield of $210,000 daily, or $63,-000,000 per annum.

California is producing daily about $40,-000 in gold, $10,000 in silver, $6,000 in quicksilver, $5,000 in lead and copper, $7,000 in coal, and fully $5,000 in iron, antimony, zinc and other minerals. Its total yield is, therefore, $73,000, corresponding to annual product from its mines of $23,-500,000.

Colorado is producing $15,000 in silver every twenty-four hours, $10,000 in gold, and 1,000 in other minerals, or $26,000 daily, equal to $7,000,000 yearly.

Utah is credited with a daily out-put of $12,000 in silver, $9,000 in lead, and $2,000 in other minerals,—$23,000 per day, or $6,900,000 per annum.

NOT A GOOD YEAR.

The *Financial Chronicle* reviews the money and investment market of New York as follows: The general results of business in the United States in the Centennial year, 1876, were anything but satisfactory. The proverbial buoyancy and energy of our people were again severely tested by another year of depression and disappointment. At the opening the usual hopefulness of improvement was everywhere noticed, and for a time there was a promising activity in the Wall street markets, but this gave way to a decided reaction, and, from various causes, the balance of the year yielded small profits either to merchants or bankers and dealers in securities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT COINAGE FOR 1876.

The December coinage of trade dollars at the San Francisco Mint was the largest yet produced in one month. It amounted to $883,000, against $ 16,000 in 1875. The total outturn for the year was $4,117,000, against $2,730,000 in December, 1875. For the year it was $42 704 000, of which $10,-682,000 was silver, against a total for 1875 of $33,069,000, of which $7,395 000 was silver, and the balance gold. Since the establishment of the Mint, in 1874, the coinage has been $422,459 209 of gold, and $29,857,500 of silver, altogether, $452,-306,000. Of the silver coinage, $22,000,000 has been done in the last three years and a half, and more than half of this sum has been in trade dollars.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

The Fourth National Bank of New York has resolved to reduce its present capital of five millions of dollars to three millions of dollars in the future. This is done to be rid of a proportion of the unjust and onerous tax imposed on the larger amount.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	106¾	6-20's 1868 coupons	115
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	113¾	10-40's	111¾
" 1865	108¾	Currency	122¾
" 1865 new	109¾	New 5 per cents	111¾
5-20's 1867	112¾	10-40's coupons	111

N. Y. Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	7
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	60
L. Shore	62	Toledo & Wabash	9
C. C. & I. C.	8¾	Harlem	128½
St. Paul	19¾	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref.	34¾	American Express	57¾
Lake Shore	84¾	U. S. Express	51¾
Pa. Central	47¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85¾
Northwestern com.	35¾	Quicksilver	18¾
Do. Pref.	85¾	Port Wayne	100½
Rock Island	104¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¾
Pacific Mail	28¾	Do. Pref.	27
Western Union Tel.	74¾	Iron Mountain	11
Delaware, L. & W.	93¾	Del. & Hudson	72

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

C. & R.	11½	Cen. Transit	18¾
Reading (R)	19¾	Empire do. (R)	45¾
(C. Co. of N. J. (R)	140	A. V. R. R.	39(R) 104¾
Oil Creek (R)	8¾	P. C. & St. L.	17¾ (R 85¾
Lehigh Valley (R)	65¾	N. Pacific bonds	R—

NEW YORK, January 12, 1877.

Money was easier at 4@6. The customs receipts were $294,000. Prime mercantile paper 6@7. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $494,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling was dull at 488 @485. Gold opened at 106, and closed at 106¾. The carrying rates were 5 to 7. Silver at London is not quoted. The last price was 57½ pence per ounce. Here silver bars are $1.31 greenbacks and $1.24 gold; silver coin $1.24. Railroad bonds were generally firm. State securities were steady. One of the most prominent features of Wall street to-day was a sudden and sharp advance in Governments. The immediate cause of this advance was the fact that within the past few days some enormous purchases of Governments have been made for investment, a California bank taking $2,000,000 and an Eastern institution $1,000,000. Individual investors were also in the market. Speculative interest on stocks to-day centered in two shares, Western Union and Illinois Central, one remarkable for strength and the other for weakness. Western Union advanced from 73¾ to 74¼, closing at the latter figure. Illinois Central dropped from 62¾ to 60½, and closed at 61. The fluctuations in other shares were confined within narrow limits and attracted comparatively little attention. The transactions were 76,009 shares, of which 38,000 were Western Union, 8,000 St. Pauls, 11,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, and 2,000 Illinois Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 113¾; 5-20s '65, 108¾; do. '65 new, 109¾; do. '67, 112¾; do. '68, 111¾; new 5s, 111¾; new 4½s, 107¾; 10-40s, 112½; do. coupons, 113; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 42½; do. new, 43¾; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¼; Quicksilver, 15; do preferred, 21; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 6¾; do. preferred, 6¾; Adams Express, 103; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85½; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 55¾; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 9¼; do. preferred, 17½; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 47½; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 68; Lake Shore, 84½; Illinois Central, 61; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 35½; do preferred, 85½; C. C. C. & I., 37; New Jersey Central, 35½; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 19¾; do. preferred, 34¾; Toledo & Wabash, 9¼; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3½; do. preferred, 16; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 7; Delaware & Lackawanna, 76½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15 3-4; Missouri Pacific, 22; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burington & Quincy, 117½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific, 106; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific sinking fund, 94½.

LONDON, January 12—5 P. M.—Consols, 95 1-16; 5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, January 12.—Rentes, 106f 30c.

FRANKFORT, January 12.—U. S. new 5s, 102.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 12, 1877. }

The leading merchandise markets continue moderately active, but devoid of any new or important features deserving of special notice. There have been no important changes in values since the date of our last report, although Flour, Wheat and Coffee, are very firm at our quotations.

APPLES.—The receipts by commission men continue light, but farmers from the adjoining country are bringing in enough to keep up the supply, and prices are no better; $1a1.50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 32a40c ₱ gallon in kegs, and 45a55c in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾a4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6a6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5½; choice crooks, 5c; choice inside and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, as 4½; crooked, 2½a3, as to color and quality.

BEANS—Still quoted at $1.75a2 per bu to the wholesale trade, and $2a2.25 in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime new crop navies.

BUTTER—Dealers generally continue to report the market dull, without however any change in prices; prime to choice rolls selling at 23a25.

CRANBERRIES—$8a11 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory reported steady at 14a14½c to wholesale buyers and 15a15½ in a jobbing way. Fancy brands quoted at 18 for 'Young America' and 17 for 'Neutmeg.'

CIDER—Very dull; quoted nominally at $3a4 per bbl—barrels included.

CRANBERRIES—Are firm and higher; we now quote at $8a11 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no demand deserving of the name, and prices are nominal at 6a6c for Apples and 12a14c for native Peaches.

DRIED TEAS—$1.50a1.75 ₱ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—7a7½c.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is very meagre, and prices may be quoted at 35a35c. Pickled, 28a25c.

FLOUR—Continues very firm, and while there has been no further change, the tendency is still upward; dealers allege that prices are lower here relatively than at the source of supply, and a further advance within the next day or two is not improbable. Good to choice brands of red winter and spring wheat flours, $7.25a7.50; ambers, $7.75a8; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8.50a9.50. Rye flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm but unchanged. Refined Sugars are reported easier at the source of supply, but there has been no reduction made in market up to this writing. Our New Orleans dispatch reports Sugars and Molasses quiet and unchanged in that market.

SUGARS.

Out Loaf	13¾	Standard A	11¼a12
Crushed	13¾a	Standard B	11¼a11¾
Granulated	12¾a	Standard C	10¾a11
Powdered	13 a	N. O.	9¼a10¼

COFFEES.

Green.		Roast.	
Choice	26	Best	23
Prime	25	Second Grade	18
Fair	24	Third Grade	16
Java	32	Java	30
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.

Choice	60 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	Dark	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	62a65c
Prime new crop N. O.	58a60c
Fair new crop N. O.	55c

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue very meagre, and prices are firm but unchanged; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red, $1.42a1.45; do amber and white, $1.47a1.50. Dealers allege that Wheat cannot be laid down here at quotations, but millers refuse to pay any more. The Oat market continues dull and prices are weak but unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40c. Ear Corn is quotable at 32a35c on track, as to quality. Shelled Corn, 52a55c—we heard of a sale at 51¾c. Rye is in fair demand at 78a77—sale of 1 car reported at 76c, buyer furnishing sacks.

HAY—Loose is firmer and higher; $14a15 per ton with light receipts. Baled firmer but unchanged at $13a15 for timothy.

MILL FEED—Is scarce and higher. Bran, $16a17; Seconds and Shorts, $17a18; Chopped Feed, $19a21; Middlings, $22a24, as to quality.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double extra, 95a95½; W. Alexander & Co do, 90a95; No. 1, 75a85; No. 2, 65a70; White winter, 55a60; yellow, 55a60 cents. Carbon quoted at 24½ cents in the wholesale trade, and 1a2c additional in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry, but the supply is small and prices are still maintained; $1.50a2.50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Selling in a jobbing way at $1.20a1.30 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12; do, Turkeys, 14a15. Live Chickens, 40a50c per pair.

PROVISIONS—The market was easier to-day in sympathy with Chicago and Cincinnati, but there was no reduction made in prices, which we continue to quote as follows:

Ham—Ex S. C. ₱ lb	12	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12¾
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9	Do. ....Hfbbls	12¾
Sliced Bacon S. C.	18	Do. ..... bkts	13¾
Sliced Beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 ₱ cans	14¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	95¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Bacon Shoulders new	8¾	Do. 10 ₱ pails	14¾
Short Rib Sides	9¾	Do. 20	13¾
Clear Sides	10¾	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 30
Mess Pork	18.50	Do. (keg)	2 15
Short Cut do	18.50	Ham Sausage	9¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

Trade of Baltimore.

The trade of Baltimore for 1876 will probably aggregate about the same as for 1875. The figures for 11 months of last year have been made up, showing a large increase in the foreign exports, but this is balanced by a decrease of about equal amount in the imports, so that the total trade movement of the year will probably not vary much from the total of 1875. The figures for eleven months of 1876 are: Exports, $16,648,293, an increase of $1,985,158; imports, $16,216,-809, a decrease of $11,620,215. One-half of the importation of Baltimore is coffee, which has fallen off nearly five millions, and about one-fifth is sugar and molasses, which has fallen off nearly six millions. The increased export trade was in corn, petroleum, provisions and tobacco. The wheat and cotton exports declined. One-third of the entire export was corn, one-fifth tobacco and one-tenth petroleum.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A H Childs m	8
P D Nicols m	1
Total	9

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O & F O	1	Isabella Fur o	10
S. B. & Co.	5	Isabella Fur o	12
Laughlin & Co	5	Lucy Fur o	1
Rees G & W m	5	Brown & Co o	2
H Lloyd & Son p	2	Wilson W & Co p	1
Total	32		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E T S Wks m	5	Isabella Fur o	12
Laughlin & Co o	4	Nimick & Co m	16
Moorhead & Co m	1	Zug & Co m	3
Byers McC & Co m	4	Graff H & Co m	1
W Springer s l	1		
Total	50		

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 12, 1877. }

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON—There has been no change in the situation during the past week; business continues very dull, buyers are buying only to supply immediate actual necessities, notwithstanding there are rumors that an effort to 'corner' the market is contemplated. As a number of mills are still idle, and but those of in operation are working up to anything like their full capacity, the consumption is exceedingly small, and, as already intimated, there is no disposition manifested to anticipate future wants. Bituminous coal and coke—No. 1 Foundry, $24a25, 4 mos; No. 2 do, $22a23; Grey Forge, $21a22; Hanging Rock Charcoal—No. 1 Foundry, $27a29; No. 2 do, $25a26. No. 3 or mill, $22a24. Following sales were reported:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons Foundry	$23 50 4 mos
10 tons Silvery	18 50 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

120 tons Nos 2 and 3 Foundry H R	private

ALLEGHENY COKE.

250 tons Gray Forge	22 00 time

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

800 tons Gray Forge	$21 25 4 mos
100 tons White Iron	20 00 4 mos
150 tons Mottled Forge	20 50 4 mos
150 tons Close Grey and Mottled	21 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge R S	22 00 4 mos
1,200 tons Gray Forge Neutral	Private

MANUFACTURED IRON—The market for all kinds of finished irons continues exceedingly dull and unsatisfactory, as, in addition to a very light demand, prices have been cut so close as to afford little or no margin for profit. It is probable, however, that orders will soon commence to come forward more freely, and buyers need have no apprehension in taking hold at present rates. Quotations are still made on a basis of 1.90a2c for merchant bars.

NAILS—There has been no movement in the Nail trade as yet, but it is probable orders will commence to come forward within the next week or two. The outlook is generally regarded as being favorable for a good spring trade, and our manufacturers are in good shape to meet it. Prices remain unchanged: $2.85, 60 days for less than 200 kegs, and $2.75, 60 days, for orders of 200 kegs and upwards, with two ₱ cent off for cash.

SCRAP—There is very little inquiry for any kind of scrap, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged. No. 1 wrought scrap, $25 per nett ton, and old car wheels $20a21 per gross ton.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—Shoenberger & Co., continue to quote at 4¼c ₱ lb, cash for 100 keg lots of Horse Shoes, and 5¼c, cash, for Mule Shoes.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 12, 1877. }

The Crude market was firmer to-day and prices a shade higher, as compared with yesterday, but as most of the refineries are stopped, there is but little wanted, hence it is fair to infer that the improvement, if such it deserves to be called, was speculative. United certificates ranged during the day from 83.84¾ to 83.85¾; our latest advices at this writing quote at $3.85¾; immediate shipment $3.75.

Refined continues as dull as ever; no demand whatever for export, Antwerp has undergone but little change for several days. The price to home trade here is unchanged at 24½ by the carload, and 25c additional for smaller lots.

Oil Barrels continue very dull, and city make are nominal at $1.40.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 12, 1877.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; Minnesota extra $6a7.50; do. patent $7.25a9.50; winter extra $6a8.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.27¾c cash; sales at $1.28¼a1.28¾ February; closed $1.28 7-8 February; $1.30¾ March; No. 3 $1.14; rejected 99c. Corn unsettled, but generally lower; 43¾c cash; 44c February; 44 3-4c March; rejected 38c. Rye firm. Barley dull and lower; 64½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled and lower; $17.25 cash; $17.45a17.50 February; $17.75a17.80 March; sales at $17.67½a18.30 March. Lard dull; $10.90a10.95 cash; $11.05a11.07½ February; $11.25a11.27½ March. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6¾c; short rib 8 3-4c; long clear 9c. Dressed hogs dull; light $7.25a7.30; heavy $7.40a7.50.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; $1.07.

On call board wheat closed firmer; $1.28¾ February; $1.30¾ March. Corn firmer; 44¾a44¾c February. Oats ½c higher. Pork lower; $17.40 February; $17.70 March. Lard easier; $11.05 February; $11.25 March.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Flour: limited demand and unchanged; receipts 9,000 barrels. Rye flour steady; $4.50a5.20. Cornmeal dull. Wheat steady, nominal and unchanged. Rye, Barley and Malt firm. Corn quiet; receipts 40,000 bush.; mixed new no grade 58a58½c; do. new steam 58¾a59c. Oats fairly active; receipts 19,-000 bush., western mixed and State 41a52c. Hay firm; 80c. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 19a22½c gold. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾a9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses quiet; N. O. 45a60c. Rice moderate demand. Rosin quiet, $2.45a2.55. Turpentine firmer; 46¾a47c. Eggs: western 35a38c. Pork dull and heavy; $18. Beef quiet; middles quiet; l. c. western 9¾c; do. city 9¾c. Lard: prime steam 11,35a11,45. Butter quiet; western 14a30c. Cheese firm; 7a16c. Whisky quiet; $1,15.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet; 12¾c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat in good demand; red $1.40a1.50. Corn firm at 44a45c. Oats firmer at 35a39c. Rye quiet; 81c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork firm at $17.75. Lard dull and lower; steam 11c; kettle 11¾a12c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾a6 3-4c. Bacon: shoulders 8 3-4c; bulk short clear 9c. Green meats easier; shoulders 8 3-4a8¾c; short rib 9 1-2c. Hams 9 1-2a 10 1-4c for heavy to light. Whisky quiet and steady; $1,05. Butter dull and unchanged.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, January 12.—Refined petroleum 50f.

LIVERPOOL, January 12.—Cotton firm; 7a7¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; American 6,000. Breadstuffs steady. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 90,000 qrs.; American 11,000; California white wheat average 10s 11dal1s; club 11s 2dal1s 5d; red western spring No. 2 to 1 10s 2da10s 9d; winter 10s 4da10s. Corn 27a27½d. Oats 3a3½s. Flour 24a26s. Barley 34s. Pork 71s. Refined petroleum 19½d; spirits 13al3½d. Turpentine 35½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Clover-seed steady at $14,50a15. Flour firm; Minnesota family $6,75a7,40. Wheat dull; western red $1,43a1,45; amber $1,53a1,55; white $1,30a1,60. Rye $1,05a1,06. Corn steady; white 56c; yellow 58a56½c. Oats firm; western mixed 39a43c; mixed 35a37c. Whisky: western $1,13. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county extra 30a31c; firsts 19 a21c. Cheese firm; 13¾a14c. Eggs: western fresh 37a38c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 12.—Flour active and buoyant; western super $4,50a5,50; extra $6,00a6,50. Wheat scarce and firm; Penna. red $1,50a1,57. Corn firmer; new 58¾a58½c. Oats firmer; mixed western 38¾c. Rye quiet; 70a75c. Clover seed dull and nominal. Butter quiet and steady; western 22a28c. Petroleum firm; crude 12½c; refined nominally 27c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 19a22½c; jobbing 19¾a23½c. Whisky $1,13.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 12.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1,35; No. 1 white Michigan $1,41; extra white Michigan $1,42; amber Michigan $1,46; No. 2 do $1,45, No. 3 red $1,27; rejected red $1,14. Corn steady; high mixed 45c; No. 2 spot and seller January 44½c; rejected 43½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 35c; Michigan 36¼c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Flour dull; double extra $6,75a7,00; treble $7,50a8,25. Corn dull; white 70c. Oats dull; St. Louis 48c. Pork firm; nominally $19,50. Lard dull; 12¾a12½c. Whisky quiet; rectified $1,09. Coffee firm; job lots of ordinary to prime 19¼a22½c. Sugar strong; inferior 5¾a6½c; centrifugal 8¼a9¾c. Molasses dull; common 35c; fair 38a40c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Cotton scarce; 12¾c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat firm; red $1,35a1,40; amber $1,40; white $1,40. Corn steady; 44c. Rye quiet; 80c. Oats dull; white 36c; mixed 37c. Pork firm; $18. Bulk meats quiet; 6¾a6¾a6¾a9¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard dull; tierce 12c. Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,34½; No. 2 $1,29¾; No. 3 $1,19. Corn steady; No. 2 44c. Oats closed firmer; No. 2 34c. Rye firm; No. 1 74a74½c. Barley less firm; No. 2 spring 84c; No. 3 dull at 40c.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 12. — Flour; good demand and firm; winter wheat Illinois $6,75 a8,75; fancy Minnesota $8,25a9,25. Corn steady. Oats firmer; No. 1 white and extra 59a62c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 12. — Wheat firm; No. 2 red Wabash $1,48; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,55. Corn steady; western mixed 58c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 12.—Cotton steadier at 12¾c; sales 2,100 bales; receipts 445; shipments 4,355. Others unchanged.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, January 12.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 44c.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Petroleum: There is no new feature connected with this market. Trade is at a stand still, but there is no inclination among holders to name lower prices. We quote New York delivery of crude at 15c in bulk and 18c in barrels; city naphtha 15c in shipping order. Refined in barrels is quoted at 27c for spot; cases 32a34c at Philadelphia, refined 27c, and at Baltimore 27c.

OIL CITY, January 12.—The *Derrick* says: There being no session of the rumor committee to-day, there were few fictitious stories in circulation to invite "fliers" or to excite speculation, and as a consequence the market has been deprived of some of its usual interesting features. Certificates are unusually scarce, and perhaps at no time in the history of the trade has more trouble been experienced in making deliveries. The only inference to be drawn from this absence of the yellow paper is that much of it has been retired. The general tone of the market throughout the greater part of the day has been firm, though the closing price this evening is only ¼c above that of yesterday. The inceptive transaction in the morning was at $3,53¾, from which price there was a gradual advance, with only a few slight reactions, to $3,58¾, which was the highest point attained. The market then weakened in consequence of unfavorable advices from abroad, and declined to $3,54¾, at which there were sales between 5 and 6 P. M. Just before the close, however, its strength ened a little, and the final sale of the day was 5,000 bls. old certificates at $3,55 for buyer the month. $3.57½ was bid, and the same offered at $3,60. Seller 10 days offered at a trifle below spot prices. Shippers are doing little, and the quotation remains about the same as last reported, viz.: $3,70. Total sales, 54,000 bbls.

TITUSVILLE, January 12.—The price is about $3,80 to $3.87½; quiet, but firm; little doing at the moment.

OIL CITY, January 12.—Quiet; nothing doing; quoted at $3,50a3,62½.

TIDIOUTE, January 12.—Quiet; held at $3,65.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Very dull; crude 14½c bulk and 17c in bbls.; S. W. 27c; cases 31c.

PARKERS, January 11.—United $3,56¾; shipments at about $3,70a3,72½; market quiet, but steady.

CLEVELAND, January 12.—Petroleum steady and unchanged; s. w. 110 test 27c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Beeves: receipts760, making 3,270 last four days, against 6,000 same time last week; prices about same as yesterday; with rather slow trade; fairly prime and extra steers 11¾a 11¾c; ordinary to good 9 1-2a11c; inferior and common steers 8¾a9¾c; ordinary to good fat bulls 3¾a4¼c live weight; about 40 car loads cattle back. Sheep: receipts 3,330 head, making 10,180 for four days, against 11,330 same time last week; market quiet and about steady; 4¾a7c common to extra sheep; latter 2 car loads fat Ohio sheep 115 lbs. Swine: receipts 2,480, making 11,000 for four days, against 9,550 same time last week; demand fair; 5 car loads alive $6,62a6,90 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, January 12.—Cattle: receipts 289, total for the week 7,360; no market to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through and shipped out, leaving the yards clear of stock for the first time in weeks. Those shipped yesterday got through all right. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,100; total for the week 14,200; market quiet; only 2 cars disposed of; prices shade advanced; 23 cars held over for shipment East, when sent will leave the yards bare of stock. Hogs: receipts 2,500; total for the week 12,300; market dull and slow; uncertainty of shipment East deters eastern purchasers from buying; sales of 5 cars Yorkers common lots $5,75a5,90; good $6,40a6,50; best $6,70; Singer's selected $6,75; heavy $6,75a 6,90; fair to good lots choice $7,00; common pigs and trashy lots heavy unsaleable; western dressed $7,75a7,87½.

CHICAGO, January 12.—Cattle: receipts 2,800 head; shipments 2,800; market dull; everything snowed up. Hogs: receipts 18,000 head; shipments 1,640; market dull; buyers holding off and bidding lower prices; light $6,20a6,35; heavy shipping $6,90a7. Sheep: receipts 800 head; market dull and nominal.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Hogs quiet; icy condition of thoroughfares prevents trading; few sales; good light to medium $6,00a6,40; quality offering being generally inferior.

ALBANY, January 12.—Receipts of cattle light, owing to the snow blockade on the railroad; market rules strong, with a slight advance in prices. All receipts of sheep and lambs were through consignments.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 12.—Hogs firm at $6,10a6,40; receipts 2,300 head; shipments 100 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Cotton goods continue firm, and some makes of brown cottons are further advanced. Atlantic sheetings are ¼c higher. Fancy and shirting prints are in fair request. Cloths firm. Light weight cassimeres and worsted coatings are fairly active. Low grade Kentucky jeans is in better demand. Foreign goods are quiet.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Wool: in good demand; Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio XX and above 45a46c; X 43a46c; medium X 43a45c; coarse X 43a45c; coarse fine 36a37c; combing washed 30a35c; combing unwashed 37c; fine unwashed 25a27c; coarse and medium unwashed 28a32c; tub washed 40a46c; Texas fine and medium 20a 25c; Texas coarse 16a19c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Cotton firm; 13a13 5-32c; futures closed firm: January 13 5-16a13 7-32c; February 13 11-32a13¾c; March 13 9-16a13 19-32c; April 13 25-32a 13 13-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—4 kgs s butter 1 bbl beans, Head & McE; 4 do eggs, Hasley, B & Co; 1 hx cigars, E Pounsel; 1 bbl butter 6 tubs do 2 bxs game, Voigt, M & Co; 25 bbls whisky, S Kinnerdinger; 10 do, J J Speck, 16, J C Kiser; 25 do, M McCullough; 1 hx mdse, D P Cooper; 12 cks rags 1 bx butter 1 kg do 2 tubs do 2 bf bbls do, J H Loh; 3 bbls poultry, Steel, T & Co; 100 sks bran, J H Ortman; 2 cars staves, C Albright; 1 do, G F Schade; 1 do and heading, A Dupler; 8 bales cotton, Birmingham, W & Co; 25 bxs soap, B Hamilton & Co; 1 bbl whiskey, Jones, Kaeb; 1 car chop, J M Feet; 6 do f seed, Thompson & Co; 50 bxs soap, J A Renshaw; 50 do, C F Kuhlman; 25 bxs, W H. P & Co; 50 do, 12 bbls mdse, Jones & Son; 51 do, 20 pails tobacco, 1 case cigars, 5 bxs soap, 16 bbls sugar, T C Jenkins; 18 do, Dilworth & Co; 1 bbl oil, Parke, J & Co; 100 bxs soap, A Wallace; 5 bbls whisky, Klein, S & Co; 30 kegs p feet, W H Hays; 5 bbls n f oil, A Co; 25 pkgs tobacco, H & J Hamilton; 3 bags p peaches, Johnson, E & E; 40 sks corn, F Schiffer; 21 do; 15 do oats, M Gisal; 160 bbls 1 n oil, Beymer, B & Co; 2 car s corn, D Stewart.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—30 cases tobacco, Dilworth Bro; 10 cks zinc Park Bro; 1 bx cheese, A B Rehiman; 10 do, N J Bracken; 100 bbls whisky, Rowe, Peabody, H & Co; 4 do, T C Jenkins; 1 do, F N McDonald; 2 do, Jenkins Bro; 1 do, J H Ortman; 2 do, B H Ortman; 10 bbls do, McAllister; 1 do, J A Renshaw; 10 do, J Porterfield; 1 car wheat, Bennett, S & Co; 1 do bard, H Owens; 4 bbls beef, W H Hays; 80 bbls strp, Wilbert, Sup & Co; 1 do lumber, Union P M; 1 do

HOME NEWS.

Rising barometer, diminishing north to west winds, decidedly colder, clear or clearing weather, and probably succeeded by falling barometer and winds backing to warmer southerly, are indicated for to-day.

Notice.

The GAZETTE route formerly delivered by Charles Edwards on the South Side has been sold and transferred to J. E. Glasgow, who will attend to it and serve our patrons in that portion of the city. All collections will be made by Mr. Glasgow, who is alone authorized to receive outstanding claims. Parties failing to get their paper for a day or two will please leave word and their address at West's grocery store on Carson street, Alderman Mercer's office, or at 1801 or 1813 Carson street, and they will be promptly served.

The GAZETTE in the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, served by Mr. Shafer, has been transferred to William Kemper. Our subscribers will please pay to Mr. Kemper amounts due. Mr. Shafer has no more connection with this office, and is prohibited from collecting.

Amusements.

"Kit" will be played at the Opera House this afternoon and evening, with Mr. Chanfrau in the leading role. Charlotte Thompson opens on Monday night.

At Library Hall the "Merry Bishops" will, we are pleased to state, conclude their engagement to-night. Bouncicault's "Forbidden Fruit" will be tasted on Monday evening.

Vice President Wheeler.

Hon. W. A. Wheeler passed through the city Thursday night on his way back from the West to his home in Malone, N. Y. Hon. Robert McKnight, his old friend, in response to a telegram, met him at the Union Depot Hotel and two hours were spent in conversation while the Vice President was waiting for his train. The result of his visit to Governor Hayes, was, of course, not made public. He, however, expressed himself as feeling perfectly easy on the situation.

An Estimable Citizen Gone.

The sudden and terrible death of Mr. John Hamnett, the details of which were given yesterday, removes from our midst one of Pittsburgh's most prominent merchants, and most useful and esteemed citizens. The deceased had been engaged in business on Liberty street for twenty years past; and none in all the paths of trade had made a more honorable record. His name in business circles was a synonym for integrity. In social life he was a genial, whole-souled companion, a firm friend and a model in the domestic circle. He had a host of admirers friends, whose tenderest sympathies will go out to the Ladies Union in the deeply bereaved family.

Lucille Western

died of congestion of the lungs, a disease mostly occasioned by cold and damp feet. The best protection against disease incident to the winter season is the use of good and substantial boots and shoes, which are to be procured from R. Taggart, 129 Federal street, Allegheny, who is noted for selling the best goods in the two cities at the lowest prices. The best is the cheapest, and here the cheapest is the best. The saving of 30 per cent. in a shoe bill is an small item, as every poor families knows.

Allegheny City Property.

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. A. D. Armstrong presiding. It was decided to ask Councils for an appropriation of $10,000 to meet the expenses of the committee during the next fifteen months. Mr. D. L. Kephart was re-elected Janitor of the City Building by acclamation. Messrs. Biber, Mattern, Chambers and Slack were appointed a standing sub-committee on Supplies and Repairs. Clerk White was directed to notify all city officers that they must make application to this sub-committee for anything they may need, or the bills will not be paid.

The Charter Commission.

Messrs. W. B. Rodgers and F. M. Magee Allegheny county members of the Charter Commission, arrived home yesterday from the session of that body in Philadelphia. It has become evident that the tendency of the Commission is to make the Mayor the responsible executive officer of a city. It is proposed to reposin his hands the power of appointing all heads of departments, with the exception of the Comptroller, who shall be elected by the people. The City Treasurer is another probable exception, but upon this point the Commission is not yet quite clear. The appointments of the Mayor, under this plan, shall be subject to the approval of Select Council. The Commission is very generally in favor of attaching a property qualification to members of Select Council, and this will probably be one in the list of their recommendations.

IN A BAD FIX.

An Insane Man Commanded in a Vision to Take an Editor's Life—How He Didn't do it.

The late editor of the Connellsville *Tribune*, R. M. Sibbett, is little and plucky, even if the newspaper business did prove too much for him, and he was recently caught in a predicament in which a big man might not have emerged unscathed had it not been for his nerve and self possession. A gentleman in Connellsville had lost his reason, and pending his committal to Dixmont Mr. Sibbett was sitting up with him one night to prevent him from doing himself bodily injury, his insanity manifesting itself in that way toward himself and others. Along toward midnight, when the only occupants of the room were Mr. Sibbett and his crazy patient, the latter, who was in bed, reached under the pillow and, drawing from beneath it a revolver, he cocked the weapon and pointed it at Mr. Sibbett, accompanying the act with the statement that he had a vision and that an angel from Heaven had commanded him to shoot the watcher at his bedside. The situation demanded immediate action. Mr. Sibbett looked at the man an instant, and then coolly said, "Why, that pistol isn't loaded." This had the effect of diverting the patient's mind from his purpose, and also aroused his curiosity as to whether the revolver really was loaded. He got out of bed to examine it, and in an unguarded moment Mr. Sibbett snatched it from him. He found that four of its six chambers were loaded. He then, as a precautionary measure, closely examined the room and bed, and under the pillow from which the revolver had been taken he also found a hatchet. The cunning of insanity is really wonderful.

DANGEROUS COASTING.

Injuries to Persons in Allegheny—The Juveniles' Petition to the Mayor.

The boys have taken possession of Arch, James and Esplanade streets, in Allegheny, for sledding purposes. In the present icy condition of the streets, the sleds travel at very great speed, and accidents are becoming quite numerous. In addition to the accident to Miss Hunter, mentioned below, a lad was hit by a sled on Esplanade street and knocked about ten feet. He had to be carried to his home. A boy had his arm broken while coasting on Arch street yesterday, and another lad's leg was injured. Gamble had his lip split. Mrs. Laverty was knocked down on Arch street and badly bruised, and on Wednesday a lady was knocked down on Middle street and very severely injured. These accidents all being reported to the Mayor, he decided to put a stop to the coasting and has issued orders to the police to arrest the boys. The police made several raids on them last evening and captured a number of sleds, but the owners managed to escape. As the lads do not often have such excellent sled tracks as the streets now afford, they think that they ought to be allowed to use some one or two streets for coasting, and therefore they prepared a petition yesterday asking the Mayor to allow them the use of Arch street. This paper was then carried around and received a number of signatures. It has not yet been handed to the Mayor.

Miss Annie Hunter, a teacher in the Third ward school, was knocked down on Esplanade street yesterday morning by boys engaged in sledding, and very seriously hurt. Blood flowed from her mouth, and for a time it was thought she was killed. She was carried into the school room and a physician summoned, who had her removed home. Being a lady of delicate constitution, fears are entertained that the injury may prove fatal, the internal hemorrhage continuing for some time.

Restaurants.

No restaurant ever became famous that did not provide good bread for its patrons, and many of the very best in the country owe their success to the quality of their bread.

The following restaurants are now using *Marvin's Fancy French Breads*, thereby showing their desire to furnish the best not the lowest *priced*—as the flour we use cost 50 per cent. more than is put into any other bread in the city, and is kept by very few grocers:

G. Leahy, 92 Fifth avenue.
Iron City Club, 118 Smithfield street.
George Leineman, 38 Diamond street.
E. Beineman & Son, 67 Smithfield street.
Reinemans, 127 Wood street.
Pancoasts, corner Penn and Sixth streets.
John Robb, 26 Diamond Square.
Bihlman's, 49 and 51 Diamond street.
St. Nicholas Hotel, corner Grant street and Fourth avenue.
Fourth Avenue Dining Saloon, Fahnestock's Building.
Kittners, 180 Liberty street.
Ieghams, 27 Sixth street.
Kolbeckers, 23 Sixth street.
J. B. Youngson, Smithfield near Liberty.

Any omissions in above list will be corrected when advised.

S. S. MARVIN & CO.,
91 and 93 Liberty street, and 18 Fifth ave.

FLYING FOR LIBERTY.

An Allegheny Wife Beater's Attempt to Escape.

A hearing was had before Mayor Phillips yesterday afternoon in the case of Charles Shano, who was charged with beating his wife so severely with a club about a week ago, as to confine her to bed for several days. Mrs. Shano testified that her husband frequently abused her. The particulars of the last beating he gave her were so shocking that the Mayor at once ordered a charge of felonious assault and battery to be entered against him. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial on this charge, and as he could not furnish the bail he was committed to jail. As Chief Ross was taking him down Federal street, on the way to prison, he broke loose and started to run up Lacock street. The Chief started after him, and pulling out his revolver threatened to shoot if he did not stop. Shano at this turned to see if the Chief was really in earnest, and as he turned he slipped upon the icy sidewalk and fell. Before he could regain his feet the Chief was upon him. He was safely lodged in jail.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

A Woman Struck with a Lamp by a Drunken Man and Painfully Hurt.

Last evening, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Dierstein, wife of Joseph Dierstein, a saloon keeper at the corner of O'Hara street and Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, was assaulted by George Leasure and very seriously injured. It appears that Leasure had rented the third story of Mr. Dierstein's house, where he resided with his family. Yesterday he became intoxicated and was very noisy. Last evening he came down the stairs and met Mrs. Dierstein in the hallway in the second story. She requested him to not make so much noise. He at once turned upon her and struck her on the head with a lamp that he was carrying, knocking her down and inflicting a large wound above the right eye. Her screams brought assistance and she was removed to one of the rooms and Dr. Ritchie summoned. An officer was then called in and Leasure was taken to the lock-up. Soon afterward Mr. Dierstein made an information before Mayor Phillips against Mrs. Leasure, and her two daughters, charging them with disorderly conduct. They also were soon after placed in the lock-up. The whole family will have a hearing this morning. Mrs. Dierstein's injuries, although severe, are not considered of a dangerous character.

THE WAITER GIRLS.

Arrest of Charley Stevens—The Ordinance to be Enforced.

As was before announced would be done, the saloon of Stevens & Hancock is again employing "lady waiters," having opened on Thursday afternoon. The proprietors were not troubled Thursday evening, further than by visits of detectives who came to look on, but yesterday afternoon Inspector O'Brien of detectives, made an information against, and arrested, Stevens. He was brought before Mayor McCarthy, and held in bail for a hearing on Monday. The arrest made no interruption of the business, as girls were at work in the saloon last evening.

Stevenson is acting with the other saloon keepers in getting up a test case. They have retained as their counsel Messrs. Moreland and Reardon, and announce their intention of fighting the case to the end, which will probably require the carrying of the matter to the Supreme Court. This will cause a long delay before the final settlement, and in the meantime the girls will be kept employed in the saloon in question. The Mayor, however, announces that an information will be made against Stevens for every day he has the girls in the saloon, and of course he will be arrested and fined on each information until the case is decided. This may become sufficiently annoying and unprofitable to cause a discharge of the girls, or else violating Bigelow will take charge of the case for the city.

THE BREAK UP.

The Weather—The Condition of the Streets—The River Rising Slowly.

Slushy, sloppy, slippery—partially expresses the condition of the streets and side-walks, but the words convey only a faint idea to the reader who has not attempted to travel the streets since the beginning of the present week. Pedestrian our neighbor round the corner calls it, with what difficulty the feat is accomplished. The streets are slushy, the crossings are sloppy, and the side-walks are slippery, so that pedestrianism is not only intensely disagreeable, but extremely dangerous as well. Rain had been falling moderately all day yesterday, and up until one o'clock last night, turning the accumulated snow in the streets into rivers of slush and slop, which flooded the crossings, and in many places the sidewalks. The latter, wherever the occupants of the property had complied with the law and attempted to have the ice and snow shoveled from them, were covered with a smooth, glassy sheet of ice, caused by the frost in the bricks congealing the water as it fell upon them.

The men were numerous that arrived yesterday morning lest there might come a sudden break-up, but on learning from points above that the water was falling, the matter gave them no more concern. The river continued to rise slowly here all day, but the marks on the pier did not show more than ten inches of a rise during the entire day, and at twelve o'clock last night it was stationary, the temperature having fallen below the freezing point about ten o'clock, which checked the flow of water into it.

HEALTH MATTERS.

The Board of Health—Reports of Officers—How Long Shall Smallpox Signs Remain on Buildings?—A Board of Estimate Proposed.

The Board of Health yesterday afternoon held a regular semi-monthly meeting, Mr. Brush in the chair.

The Health Officer made the following report for the month of December, 1876: Number of nuisances abated, 377; number of cases of smallpox reported, 63; number of permits issued to clean cesspools, 26. Received from permits $13.00, other sources $1.00, total $14.00. Received and filed.

Dr. W. Snively, Secretary of the Board of Health, made the following report: The total number of deaths in the four weeks ending December 31st, 1876, was 202. The death rate was equivalent to 18 per 1,000 inhabitants. There were 34 deaths of infants under 1 year and 58 of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, making 45½ per cent. of the total mortality. As compared with the previous month there was a marked increase in the prevalence of small-pox, and a slight decrease in the prevalence of scarlet fever and diptheria. Contagious diseases—Small-pox, 63 cases reported, 9 deaths; scarlet fever, 22 cases reported, 5 deaths; typhoid fever, 6 cases reported, 4 deaths; diptheria, 12 cases reported, 8 deaths.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

December, 1876—4 weeks				221
"	1874—4	"	5 days	233
"	1875—4	"	6 "	219
"	1876—4	"	1 "	202

Received and filed.

A number of bills were read and ordered to be paid.

Dr. Asdale presented the following:

Resolved, That when a house containing small-pox patients has been marked by a card, or sign, placed upon it, as authorized by law, (see 4th article of Assembly, 1872) it shall not be removed, unless by special permission of the Board of Health, until thirty days from the discharge from treatment, by death or removal of the patient, or by convalescence, and any violating these conditions shall upon conviction be held subject to the penalties prescribed by law.

Mr. Brush thought to keep a card up thirty days after the patient has been removed was too long a time and arbitrary.

Dr. Asdale said that even when patients are taken out of a house there is still danger of seeds of the disease remaining for some time.

Drs. Thomas, McCann and Graham stated that if parties are careful and disinfect their premises thoroughly, the seeds of the disease may be removed in a few days, and in other cases the danger would not be removed even after thirty days. The adoption of the resolution would be too arbitrary, and we might have whole streets placarded.

Mr. Brush also thought that when a small-pox patient recovered, or died, or removed, the Board would have no further authority over the premises, as the law only allows the Board jurisdiction over premises where small-pox actually exists, and when there is no small-pox in a house any more the Board has no longer jurisdiction.

Several gentlemen suggested that the length of time for placards to remain on premises where smallpox existed be left to the discretion of the Inspector, who can best judge whether the premises have been sufficiently disinfected.

Dr. McCann moved to refer the matter to the Solicitor of the Board for an opinion as to the power of Board to make such regulations. Adopted.

Dr. Asdale presented an ordinance, to be referred to Councils for adoption, creating a Board of Estimates, consisting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Health (of five members), the Mayor of the city, the Controller, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of Councils, and the Presidents of Councils; said Board to decide upon the amount to be appropriated each year for the benefit of the Board of Health. Referred to the Solicitor for an opinion as to the power of Councils to create such a Board. The law now requires the Finance Committee of Councils to make the appropriations.

Adjourned.

Our Entire Stock of Winter Goods

At great reduction in prices, preparatory to enlargement of premises.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

The Business Men Take An Active Part.

The Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce—The Temperance Club Rooms Taking Shape—Unabating Interest in the City—Last Night's Meetings, &c.

The meeting of business men at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, yesterday afternoon, to devise means for the establishment of a temperance club room, was well attended.

The meeting was organized by General Moorhead being called to the chair, and the election of Mr. R. S. Waring as Secretary.

Dr. Pearson led in prayer, after which Mr. Waring read the minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday last.

Mr. Murray was then called upon to address the meeting. He said that he was present to help lay the foundation stones of a temperance light-house. The question of temperance, he thought, was one that reached beyond the limits of Pittsburgh. For years the war against intemperance has been waged with fierceness; every inch of ground has been hotly contested. How best to bring about total abstinence is a question that has been long before the public. For his part, he has confidence in the people; he believes that they can be trusted. Individual work and individual reform will eventually bring about general total abstinence.

Mr. Murphy then stated his idea of what the club house should be, such as was published in these columns before.

Mr. Joseph S. Dilworth being called upon said that the work was a very important one, and until he learned a little more about it he could not say much. His heart was in the work, had been for years, and he hoped would always be.

Chancellor Woods, from the Committee on Rooms appointed at a previous meeting, made an informal report. He re-stated Mr. Murphy's idea of the club rooms, and elaborated it. One of the rooms will be devoted to a restaurant and another to a reading and smoking room. Both rooms it is desired to fit up tastefully and elegantly in order to make them agreeable and attractive resorts.

THE SELECTION OF ROOMS.

The Union has been looking about for a long time to find suitable rooms. These now occupied by Mr. Herron are large enough, but the rent is too high, being about $2,000 per annum. The rooms of Dr. King, on Fourth avenue, were under consideration, but were found to be too small. The rooms of Mrs. Lee, on Sixth street, near the Suspension bridge, were also inspected; but the rooms that were most favorably considered by the committee were those over McCallum's carpet store, on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield, and the second and third floors can be obtained for about $1,200 per annum.

The payment for these would likely in a large measure be made by those who frequent them. For instance, the young man who makes only $1.35 a day offered to pay $15.00 a year to that end.

Mr. Murphy suggested that it would be much better, for several reasons, to have the rooms upon the first floor.

Chancellor Woods said that the committee had considered that matter, but had found that the rent would be entirely too high.

Mr. Murphy suggested that perhaps Tivoli Garden might be obtained.

Major Frew said that the rent of that place is $6,000, which is entirely too great. He, however, as a member of Select Council, dorse the renting of McCallum's rooms. He thought it better to look around a little before taking the rooms permanently. In view of the fact that the White House saloon is being fitted up, that perhaps it might be rented if it could be obtained for $2,000 or $2,500.

A gentleman remarked that the rent of the White House is $6,000.

Mr. Frew then gave the idea of taking the White House, but expressed the opinion that the rooms should be on a well lighted and frequented street. There are the Lincoln rooms, on Smithfield street, that might be had, that per haps it man informed him that the rooms could be rented.) The Major therefore moved that the Committee on Rooms be continued, with power to act, as it is necessary that the rooms be obtained and fitted up at an early day.

This motion was adopted, and Major Frew, Joseph S. Dilworth, and G. L. Fahnestock added. The origin from committee was James Park, Jr., and Chancellor Woods.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CLUB.

Major Frew then suggested that there should be some one with authority to take charge of the rooms after they are prepared.

Chancellor Woods read a plan which he had drawn up, providing for an executive committee of 3, comprised of the Treasurer and two others, to act in connection with the executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Union, and make all disbursements.

Josiah Copley was elected Treasurer at a former meeting, but asked the privilege of resigning. This was not allowed, and Mr. John B. Jones was elected in his stead.

Mr. Vannote thought the preamble in the subscription book was entirely too long.

Mr. James Park, Jr., thought differently. His experience was that the longer the introduction to the subscription paper, the better it is. If it is long no one will stop to read it, but if short each person must read every word before he puts down his subscription.

Chancellor Woods' plan provided for a committee of five, separate from the executive committee, to solicit subscriptions.

Mr. Wm. Thaw insisted that he wanted nothing to do with committees if one was to make collections and another disbursements. He suggested that one committee, instead of two or three, be appointed. The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and adopted.

Mr. Waring moved that the committee consist of General Moorhead, C. G. Hussey, Wm. Thaw, Major Frew and James Park, Jr.

General Moorhead declined to serve, seconding the idea advanced by Mr. Thaw, that young and active men should constitute the committee. He thought that there were enough young, active, honest men, who had been helped by the movement to be obtained as collectors and managers.

Dr. Scovel remarked that if the older and more experienced persons would consent to steer there would be plenty of motive power found.

Wm. Thaw, Esq., said that the committee would be a close corporation, and disburse a good deal of money in the course of a year. He would therefore be willing to make it consist, instead of five, of nine or eleven members, and have in it both the active and conservative elements.

After some further talk the committee of five was elected, as the same was suggested by Mr. Waring, this committee to add eight more members, to be selected by the five, making the total number thirteen.

NOT A LODGING HOUSE.

Mr. Woods said the club rooms should have attached to them sleeping apartments, where impecunious signers of the pledge could be given lodgings. Such an arrangement exists in Chicago.

Mr. Thaw thought it would be well not to go too rapidly in that direction. It is always a difficult matter to get rid of a number of men such as tramps. While not wishing to express anything but confidence in them, and esteem for them as men, he did not think it advisable to furnish sleeping accommodations to them in these club rooms.

Dr. Pershing, of the Female College, agreed with Mr. Thaw's views and gave several potent reasons for not adopting the suggestion of Mr. Woods.

Gen. Moorhead read a communication from the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders, signed by W. C. Smythe and Wm. J. Diehl, offering the services of the club for a concert for the benefit of the movement. The offer was accepted with thanks, and the matter referred to the Executive Committee as to details.

Mr. James Park, Jr., then called the attention of the meeting to a very important point. This was that, before leaving, those present should put down their subscriptions. He went on to say that he wished to remove the impression, if any such existed, that no permanent reformation of drunkards can be effected. He had known of two very striking instances, which he recounted. One of these was that of the man who met with such a terrible death in his works on Thursday by being drawn through the rolls. Eight years ago this man had been given up by his friends as a confirmed inebriate and debauchee. Yet he had reformed, and for eight years had lived a temperate, exemplary life.

RAISING MONEY.

Col. Realf at this point arose and spoke for about fifteen minutes, making one of the most appropriate, neat and effective impromtu speeches that even he ever delivered.

At its conclusion Mr. Joseph S. Dilworth got up with the open subscription book in his hand and said:

"I have been looking very earnestly in this book to find subscriptions. I thought I would find in it "Major Wm. Frew, $500," but I didn't see it.

Major Frew—I'll give $500 if you will.

Mr. Dilworth—I'm not in the oil business—mine's iron. But since I have heard this most excellent speech of Col. Realf's, I will give $250 for it.—

Mr. James Park, Jr.—And I'll give $500 for the speech.

Mr. Dilworth—And $250 for the cause.

Mr. Dilworth then put down his name for $500; James Park, Jr., subscribed $500; Wm. Thaw, Esq., $500; Major Frew, $500; General Moorhead, $100, and Felix R. Brunot, $100.

The meeting then adjourned, having been eminently successful in its object. It is understood that the rooms will be procured immediately, and fitted up without delay.

Meetings in and About the City.

Last night was a *fac simile* of the one preceding; yet, as on the former evening, there was no perceptible diminution in the number nor the attendance at the temperance meetings.

The ranks of Murphy's army are each day receiving new recruits from among the hard drinkers, the notorious drunkards, and the hitherto reckless debauchees. A break among a certain class of the mill men was made yesterday, when William C. Carrigan, known as "Black Billy," and John O'Donnell, *alias* "Johnny Dogtrot," employes in Hussey, Wells & Co.'s mill, came forward and took the pledge. The total number of signers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny will now not fall short of twenty-five thousand.

The Committee on Supplies yesterday received a donation of wearing apparel from Joseph Horne & Co. Similar donations will be thankfully received by the committee. They can be sent to Capt. Barbour, at the Fifth avenue church, any time between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

"THE OLD HOME."

Dr. Murray's church was crowded yesterday at the noon meeting, and as many went away because they could not get in. A number of petitions from signers of the pledge for prayers were handed in.

General J. K. Moorhead made a few remarks. He thought, had not come to make a speech, but if anything he could say would speed the good work he was willing to say it.

Mr. Hartzwelder and several other persons spoke.

The regular noonday prayer meeting will be held to-day in the Smithfield street M. E. church, (corner of Seventh avenue) instead of in Dr. Murray's.

The meeting at the "Old Home" last night was like the former ones for weeks past. It was just simply impossible to get inside the door after seven o'clock. Mr. Joseph R. Hunter presided, Mr. Murphy being in the East End conducting meetings.

Messrs. Wm. C. Connelly, Richard Monroe and Wm. Gillespie were the first speakers. Rev. Murray, pastor of the church, then spoke for several minutes. He alluded to the peculiarities of the movement; how men will get up and admit their past evil deeds, not for notoriety or in bravado, but from the good their experience will do the cause. He urged the necessity of embracing Christ as well as signing the pledge, and told the story of the cross in simple language, embellished with homely but intelligible illustrations.

Mr. Brawley, from Chicago, next addressed the meeting, calling them "Brothers and Sisters." The name of brother, he said, sounded sweet in his ears. Eight weeks ago he reached the city, reduced to the lowest depths of poverty through drink, and night after night he walked the streets of the city, having no place to stay. The temperance folks took him in, clothed him, put him out of the dirt and made a man of him. He had signed the pledge and had given his name to the church, and he hoped all would pray for him.

John McGowan, well-known in the city, said he had signed the pledge two weeks ago. He had suffered greatly on account of his intemperate habits. During the war he was a sutler, a bummer as Libby, and knew what freedom was. Now he thanked God he is a free man again, in giving up liquor.

Rev. Bolton made the concluding address, and the meeting adjourned with the benediction by Dr. Murray.

AT THE LIBERTY STREET

M. E. Church "Murphy" temperance meeting last night Mr. W. B. Coates presided. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. W. Miles, pastor, after which the Chairman introduced Mr. Hill, who held the audience with a very fine and entertaining address, made spicy with scraps from his own personal experience, and gems of genuine Irish wit.

Mr. Hill was followed in a short address, referring to the financial ruin brought about by intemperance.

John Cool followed, asking all present that had not already done so to come forward and sign the pledge.

Mr. S. W. Hay delivered a short address, pointing out the sure road to success.

R. S. Birkheimer made a few very feeling remarks, stating that he was once in good circumstances, but the demon whisky had been the cause of his losing nearly all his money. Now he had signed Murphy's pledge, and by God's help he intended to keep it.

Rev. J. W. Miles followed in a few well timed remarks, eulogizing Francis Murphy and the grand and glorious work commenced and carried on by him in Pittsburgh.

Fifteen signed the pledge.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The overflow meeting held in this church was led by Mr. S. A. Barr, who read a portion of scripture. Prayer was offered by Mr. Morrow. A few five minutes speeches were then made. Robert Gray read a story entitled "Chips from a Waste Paper Basket," of a young Mahomedan seeking a better life, finding the way through a stray piece of paper taken from the waste basket. He compared this to the Bible, in which many have dropped for a moment through curiosity, into the Murphy meetings and signed the pledge before leaving.

Mr. Carter gave his experience in the new life as a temperance man, and also related some of the sad intemperate lives of others.

Mr. Chambers has felt better since he has signed the pledge, and hopes to be able to keep it. Others spoke.

Mr. Weber has signed the pledge and by the help of God will keep it.

Mr. Spery has signed the pledge, and himself and family are better since.

Mr. McCloy had signed the pledge, not because he drank, but that he could have more influence over his young companions in urging them to do likewise.

Mr. Barrow spoke very effectively, and urged all to sign the pledge as the only safeguard, by the help of God, against the fate of a drunkard's life.

Mr. Walsh has been on many sprees, but will cut off them for the future.

Mr. McKee expressed himself as being in the same boat with Mr. Walsh.

Mr. John Harener signed the pledge four weeks ago. He had been a hard drinker of late, but now he and his family are happy.

Mr. Leslie said that coal was going to be cheaper, as the liquor sellers would soon have nothing else to do but turn out coal diggers.

Quite a number signed the pledge.

There will be a meeting at this church on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, when several good speakers will be present. Seats free. All are invited.

WYLIE AVENUE.

At a Murphy meeting held at the U. P. church, Wylie avenue (Rev. Knox) last evening the house was literaly packed.

Mr. Swan led in prayer, after which Dr. Thorn took charge stating that all told 263 had signed the pledge up to this time.

Dr. Thorn had signed and gives his whole heart and hand to the cause.

Mr. Arnold felt this glorious cause as a God send to him and to humanity in general. He had lost good positions through drink, but will never again lose one for that reason as he signed and will never touch taste or handle any more intoxicating drinks. He said there were great inducements in the neighborhood. All the police in the district have signed.

Mr. Cobb was proud that he was the first tramp to sign the pledge that had the nerve to speak in public. He will keep it as true as there is a God.

Mr. Barnard thought that work would do more good than so much speaking, but was willing to speak every night if he thought he could convey young men from imbibing.

Mr. Brooks spoke with considerable interest in the cause. He said that young Murphys were sprouting up every day, and soon we'll be all Murphys.

Mr. Harry Miller had signed just five weeks ago, and hoped every one in the audience would sign.

Mr. John Wilson, an old volunteer of the Reisler fire engine, signed last night and already he joined the army of the Potomac for his country, he signed Murpny's pledge for the honor of God, his family and himself.

John Thorn, shaking his brother's hand (the Doctor's), said this was the happiest hour of his life. He then made some pithy remarks, and pictured the drunken side of life and the sober side. He would live and die sober.

Sam Logan wished all to come and sign as he had done.

Horace B. Durant dwelt altogether on moderate drinking. He closed by inviting the ladies to sign.

Chancellor Woods announced that the meeting will be transferred to the M. E. church on Kirkpatrick street on Monday evening next.

FIFTH AVENUE EXTENSION.

At the Fifth avenue M. E. church, opposite Magee street, Rev. W. P. Turner, pastor, another meeting in the cause of temperance was held last night.

The pastor introduced William Wayman who afterwards led the meeting.

George Toppin said he did not take the pledge because he had been a hard drinker, but he did so was because he thought he might become one. He advised all to follow his example.

Charles McCartney had signed the pledge and with God's help would keep it.

Mr. Baker knew of a family consisting of mother and two sons who were constantly in the habit of getting drunk and fighting, but through God's mercy the sons had signed the pledge and the mother intended to do so.

John Moran would say to the young men that if they had had his experience, they would not hesitate to sign the pledge. He had been drinking for forty years. He lost four friends from drink, and advised all to abstain.

George G. Farrow said he had drank a great deal of whisky in his time, but would drink no more. He advised all young men to take home a pledge with them to their mothers.

Andy Harcum had signed the pledge about Christmas last, and he wanted to see this good work go on, and would do all he could to assist it.

Lindsay C. Bunner had been drinking for twenty-five years, had signed this pledge, and, with God's help, would not drink again.

John McCurry advised all young men to come forward and sign the pledge and show their manhood, for it was a noble act to do.

Frank Byrnes had seen a great deal of suffering from drunkenness, and would advise all most earnestly to sign the pledge, for it was no disgrace to join "Murphy's Gang."

Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., will address the meeting on Sunday evening.

This afternoon 500 loaves of bread will be distributed to the poor.

ALLEGHENY.

A glorious meeting was held last night in Plymouth Church, corner of Manhattan and Franklin streets, Allegheny.

Rev. Emerson, pastor of the church, opened the meeting by reading ten verses of the twelfth chapter of Luke.

Major W. W. Tyson conducted the meeting, and introduced Colonel Hetherington as the first speaker, who spoke at length on the great work before the people of this city. His speech was listened to attentively, and frequently applauded.

Mr. Payne hoped that it would not be long till he would hear the song, "We're coming, Brother Murphy, 300,000 more."

John Bradford made an amusing speech very short and witty. He wanted his friends to walk right up and sign the pledge as they would if he asked them up to the bar to take a drink. He knew they would drink when invited, but he wanted them to come now and sign Murphy's pledge.

Mr. Carleton, the next speaker, thought that Mr. Murphy's work was a great blessing to the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. "I am glad that I sign the pledge," he said, "that you are getting rid of the devil. But there is something more to be done. You must look to higher power. Cultivate your minds by reading good books. What is the reason I feel nervous? It is on account of the amount of whisky I have drank. The only way to cure a drunkard is to take him like a particle and shoot him on the wing. Come boys and sign this pledge."

Jack Caskey said: "I stand before you a reformed drunkard, and I thank God that brother Murphy was instrumental in saving me from being lost. The moment I grasped Mr. Murphy's hand I could not get away. He has such an influence over a person that when he signs the pledge the devil flies through them to look to God for strength. Young man, old man, young lady or old lady, come forward and sign the pledge and find my best friend, Jesus, as I have found him."

Mr. George Stubbs said he had signed the pledge, and with the help of God he hoped to keep it.

Rev. Emerson then made a few remarks which were very effective. He pleaded hard and earnestly for drinkers to come forward and sign the pledge.

Mr. Dave Hoag was introduced as the champion whisky driver of the city at one time. He said: "I have not been inside of a church for ten years. Whisky has been my great enemy. I ask you all to pray that I may keep my pledge faithfully."

The Long Meter Doxology was then sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting dismissed.

SOUTH SIDE.

The meeting at the M. P. church, Eighteenth street, last evening was conducted by consecrated Ely. He commenced the meeting with reading the scripture, and prayer by Rev. G. G. Westfall. Mr. Craft then made a few remarks which were followed by Rev. G. G. Westfall, who made an eloquent address, after which remarks were made by David Lewis, Pat. Conner, Robert Getty, J. K. Crayton, John McKee, Esq., and Isaac Bennett. The meeting was a glorious one, and the proof of this fact is ninety-nine signed the pledge, making a total of five hundred from this place.

Brother Westfall made a few remarks relerring the thanks of the congregation to Brother Ely for his presence and urging him to return.

Pat Conner, best known as "Maloy," was the subject of much sympathy from the assembly, and will make a useful worker in the cause of temperance.

The pastor of the church gave an opportunity for persons to join the church, and four young men and one young lady connected themselves with the church.

EAST END.

A temperance meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, Wilkinsburg, last night. Owing to the inclement weather the church was not crowded. The meeting was conducted by E. H. Dunbar, who read the parables of the Prodigal Son and the Talents. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

Addresses were made by Messrs. E. H. Dunbar, J. H. Allfree, Samuel Dougherty, Thomas Steele, Frank Parkhinson, James Hibbs, Wm. Shaw, Wm. Conroller, Frank Wade, J. J. Walker and others.

Seventy-six signers were obtained, making 268 to answer to the roll call on parade day.

A meeting will be held in the Methodist church on Thursday evening to effect a permanent organization of a branch of the Young Men's Temperance Union of Pittsburgh. All are invited.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held Thursday night in the Grace Methodist Church, Sharpsburg, under direction of H. M. Dunbar. Ninety signatures were received, making 290 for the two evenings. Those who wanted the prayers of the Christian people in their behalf were asked by the leader to rise to their feet. Some 40 or more responded. There is the deepest interest felt in the cause, and a band of men in the borough having signed. Addresses were made by S. B. Hamilton, Capt. John Elliott, T. T. Taylor, Philip Eckhart, W. J. Schurtleff, John Eastland and others. There will be another meeting on Monday evening, when it is expected to form a permanent organization.

OTHER MEETINGS.

In addition to the meetings of which reports are published, several others were held last evening in different sections of Pittsburgh and Allegheny of which no reports could be obtained. Among these were that at the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. Donehoo's church, on the South Side, the Union M. E. Church, Allegheny, and one or two at the East End.

At Belleview, twenty-one miles up the Monongahela river, Andrew Harcum, Geo. G. Farrow and Wm. Weyman held a temperance meeting on Wednesday and Saturday last, on the Rev. Hodgkinson's church. Ninety-nine signed the pledge, and the most earnest interest in the cause was manifested.

Meetings To-night and To-morrow.

To-morrow evening, as already announced, Library Hall will again be occupied by Mr. Murphy. Among the persons who will make addresses, in addition to Mr. Murphy, will be Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., Col. Realf, Joseph R. Hunter and Wm. Hill.

A temperance meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church of Millvale, Rev. James M. Shields, pastor, this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Wm. Hamilton and other members of Mr. Murphy's band. All are invited.

Rev. W. H. Gill, of the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny, will deliver an address to mothers this afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at their rooms N. W. corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, third floor.

A temperance meeting will be held this (Saturday) evening in Nixon street Baptist church, Allegheny.

A temperance meeting will be held in the Alliance rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, beginning at 7 o'clock. Mr. Early, Mr. Frew and a number of other Murphy converts will address the meeting.

In addition to these announcements, others will be found in the reports of last night's meetings.

What the Prohibitionists Say

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your report of yesterday's temperance meetings reference is made to the placing on the pulpit of a local option petition, to be read by Mr. Murphy, in regard to which you say of that gentlemen: "He put his foot down on *prohibitionists*." As a prohibitionist and a member of the Executive Committee of that party, I must ask the liberty to correct that impression. The paper in question was not placed there with either the knowledge or sanction of the prohibitionists, and I think I speak for each and every one friendly to the cause we seek to promote. The prohibitionists, as such, are not identified with the present local option movement. In the insidiousness of the movement, it was resolved by the Executive Committee that we could not, as a party, take the retrograde step necessary to its endorsement, but each individual should be left to his own action in the matter. And of course I do not suppose that there is a prohibitionist in the State who would not vote against license under local option, yet we look to something beyond such a measure, and will not be satisfied short of it.

Your statement of to-day placed us in a false position, and in justice to ourselves I ask its correction. It leaves the impression that we were seeking to introduce political asp